THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 283

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Youth in Government: Dr. Dodds Finds America Needs Trained Personnel

Princeton Head Urges U.S. to Tap Talent of Million Students

Attack on 'Spoils'

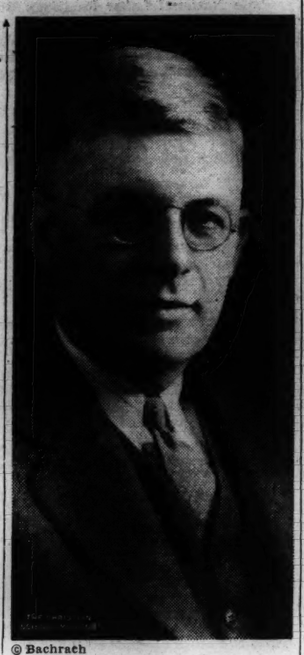
Stability and Advancement in Public Career Vital, Educator States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27—The American system must imperatively tap the highly developed resources of American eduaction, if it is to stabilize itself for survival, declared Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, in an interview here.

In default of the high order of government personnel which education could supply, Dr. Dodds said, the people are not properly provided with ham and cabbage. "And if the people cannot get ham and cabbage under democracy, they will transfer their affections and spiritual values to other systems.

"In the face of political incapacity and irresponsibility, there are a million persons enrolled in American collees and universities whose annual product of talent it is folly to overlook."



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Dr. Harold Willis Dodds
President of Princeton University

Eager for Service

Dr. Dodds believes there are large numbers of students and educators, representing the best mobilized thinking available, who are willing and eager to take up government service. But the shameful emphasis on spoils and political machines now makes such a career repulsive.

"Last year," said Dr. Dodds, "representatives from 33 big corporations came to Princeton to see us about selecting men for their organizations.

"But did we have such calls from the Government?

"Not one."

"No government can legislate profitably beyond the capacity of its administrative branch to execute," he said. 'While we wrangle about delay in the courts and dishonesty in legislatures, this great problem of obtaining more efficient public administration is building up constantly until it has reached proportions making it the largest factor in government today."

Solution Offered

Higher standards of personnel, to be obtained chiefly through orienting the huge educational system of the United States with the needs of public service, was the remedy suggested by Dr. Dodds for this situation.

"It is not enough to keep the spoilsman out of office through the use of civil service regulations," he continued. "We must open government positions to young men and women of promise on a basis that will assure them professional careers in the service of government, removed from the necessity of political considerations.

"Except in a limited sense in some departments of the National Government, this has not been done. The whole direction of the civil service movement in America has been toward keeping politicians out of office rather than bringing good men into service.

Political Pitfalls

"With all the splendid talent trained by our educational system, it is difficult to place educated men in government service. For one thing, political pitfalls and lack of adequate promotion make the trained man shy away from the government job. But even if it is attractive to him, restrictions make it very difficult for the average well-trained college man to obtain an administrative position upon the same conditions as are offered by big business and finance.

"Where technical training is necessary to qualify, such as for biological sciences, engineering and law, the college man does well in obtaining a government job, but in the administrative job without technical prerequisites—the very type of work most important in efficient government—he has very little chance.

Seasoning Lacking

"No 'brain trust,' whether of business men, educators or political scientists, alone can hope to cope with this problem of administration successfully," he continued. "In any event, it would lack the seasoning that comes from experience in public service, which is different from working in a university or for the Standard Oil Company.

"The only real solution is a trained personnel of high caliber, working continuously, whether a Hoover, or a Roosevelt or a Landon is in the White House. This has been done in

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Soviet Delays Hold up Action On Neutrality

London Hears Portugal Has Recognized Insurgent Regime in Spain

Committee Postponed

LONDON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Portugal—which last week severed diplomatic relations with the Spanish Socialist Government—has recognized the Fascist provisional government, informed British sources said today.

Authoritative quarters declared that insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco has not yet requested Great Britain to grant diplomatic recognition to the Burgos regime.

Information of the Portuguese action was reported in government circles shortly after a scheduled meeting of the neutrality subcommittee was called off today when a note to clarify Russia's position in the Spanish civil war failed to arrive from Moscow.

Meeting Postponed

The Earl of Plymouth, chairman of the International Non-Intervention Committee, suspended the session and called the entire committee membership to meet tomorrow afternoon.

Earlier, Ivan M. Maisky, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, had been expected to establish the Soviet's position definitely.

The Russians were expected to reinterpret the note submitted to the general committee last week in which they declared they were bound "to no greater extent" than any other nation participating in the "hands-off-Spain" accord.

Moscow's Answer Awaited

In addition, Moscow was believed prepared to deny a mass of countercharges against the Russians which followed its allegations that Italy, Germany and Portugal were sending military assistance to the Spanish insurgents.

Joachim von Ribbentroo, "Personal Ambassador" for Reichsführer Hitler, conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. The two diplomats were understood to have begun negotiations looking toward formation of a new European security system to replace the Locarno treaty, scrapped by German reoccupation of the Rhineland last March.

Would Shut Soviets Out

Germany and Italy took the position, informed sources declared, that the security discussions should be speeded up with a view to confining any accord in the future to western European powers and leaving Soviet Russia out.

Russia was not included in the denounced Locarno pact, a situation which Germany and Italy have sought to maintain in discussions of future security.

The National Socialist position against communism and fears over possible complications from the Franco-Soviet mutual military assistance treaty have contributed to Germany's desire for the western European segregation.

Belgian Fascists Push Plea For Corporative Rule

BRUSSELS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Leon Degrelle, leader of the fascist Rexist party, arranged today to invade parliament in his fight to overthrow the Belgian Government.

The Belgian fascist leader charged the Administration with setting up a repressive dictatorship through its stringent precautions to prevent a fascist march on the capital last March. He declared that the precautions were unprecedented in peacetime Belgium.

M. Degrelle wants to demand Parliament's resignation as a body so that he can set up a corporative state on the plan of Italy's.

Released from jail, where he spent Sunday night after street fights between his followers and the Brussels police, M. Degrelle reiterated his determination to march on the capital with 150,000 followers to overthrow the regime.

Belgium's recently modified neutrality plans were to be defined at the special parliamentary session which, leaders believed, might require more than two weeks of discussion.

The possibility was weighed that the Government, until now strongly pro-French in its sympathies, might ask Parliament to fortify the French frontier as it has the German. Authoritative sources, however, forecast the Cabinet probably would affirm the Government's desire to stand by existing accords and avoid any new alliances.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Oct. 27

Registration—Calls Out Eloquence of Candidates

Precisely a week from election, the candidates exert all their powers to woo the great sphinx-like silence of record-breaking registrations. When that silence is broken, will it speak with golden and silver accents or will it bong a leaden knell for lofty aspirations? That is what Governor Landon asks as he enters Pittsburg, to bid for Pennsylvania's votes. It is undoubtedly this eloquent silence of huge registrations that sends President Roosevelt forth on still another campaign swing tonight to encompass New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Democracy, indeed, prepares to speak with its most manifold tongues.

Colonel Frank Knox, who has been the unflagging gypsy of the hustings, enters Indiana, one of the uncertain states. John G. Winant, Republican, and former member of the Social Security Board, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, join in denouncing the alleged strategy of certain employers in filling their workers' pay envelopes with propaganda against the social security law in order to defeat the New Deal. The law's defenders declare this propaganda tries to make security contributions appear as a one-sided tax, whereas they are actually savings to which the employers contribute.

Labor—Dockmen Hold Out; Law Due for Test

Labor in the courts—labor in the polling booths—labor in the picket line—labor at the counsel tables. At all these points, American labor is in the news.

In San Francisco, 37,000 maritime workers threaten to strike tomorrow night. When Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, representing the new United States Maritime Commission, suddenly adjourned yesterday's conciliation meetings, the hope for mediation paled. The situation appears to be in the hands of two other Harrys now—Harry Lundeberg, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and Harry Bridges, president of the Pacific coast district of the International Longshoremen's

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Is the Farmer Better Off?

A Debate in Wednesday's Magazine Section

IS THE American farmer in a better position than he was in 1932, or not? And what part has the Administration's agricultural policy had in altering his position? This subject, an issue in the political campaign now drawing to a close, is debated in the Monitor's Magazine Section on Wednesday. To the question: "Has the Farm Program Caused Needless Hardship?" Congressman Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, says "Yes." H. R. Tolley of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, says "No."

Another subject that has been warmly disputed by Governor Landon, President Roosevelt, and Secretary Hull in the course of the campaign is "Are the Trade Treaties Beneficial?" George N. Peek, former head of the AAA, says "No," while Francis B. Sayre, of the State Department, who helped draft the treaties, says "Yes." Their debate also appears in the Magazine Section on Wednesday.

First Basic Dividend Looms in Alberta

Edmonton Must Also Find $1,250,000 on Bonds by Nov. 1

Canadian Conversations
IV

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta—With mingled emotions Alberta awaits the launching of its first "basic dividend," tentatively promised for early November by its Social Credit Premier, William Aberhart.

Simultaneously, Canada watches the greasing of the ways, aware that the impact of this first Social Credit payment may cause a splash in financial and political seas which will toss waves of influence over the whole Dominion.

Since Aug. 22, 1935, when the Social Credit League carried the provincial election with 56 seats to the Opposition's 7 on the promise of a $25 monthly dividend to every adult, the movements of Premier Aberhart and his Government have been of paramount concern throughout the Dominion. Few efforts toward modern Utopias have received greater publicity. Almost anyone in Canada can recite its main objective.

Monthly "Dividends"

The Government proposes to issue monthly "dividends" to each adult citizen, the amount at present mentioned being from $5 to $10. The citizens are to spend these dividends within the year. Merchants are to "clear" the accumulated dividend certificates through central institutions.

Thus a sort of high-velocity, perpetual-motion financial gyroscope, designed to increase purchasing power, circulate wealth and stimulate industry, would be set in rotation.

Superficially the "basic dividend" may be described as another form of credit paper which is expected to circulate side by side with orthodox bank notes and checks. That is: beside regular legal tender citizens would be supplied with what might be called credit certificates vouched for by the Provincial Government and backed by the natural resources and potential productivity of the Province. These certificates would be spent like money for the purchase of goods within the Province.

Control of Prices

To prevent an exorbitant increase in prices coincident with freer purchasing power, a price control system is proposed, to establish a "just price" at which goods and services shall be sold. And to insure a stimulation in business sufficient to justify a levy on profits which would provide the basic dividends, the province proposes to issue credit without interest to bona fide producers and distributors.

These are the fundamental steps with which most Canadians are now familiar. To those who expect to benefit by the additional credit there is nothing to fear in the system. To orthodox financiers, students of social affairs, interested politicians and many objective thinkers, however, Social Credit has implications far beyond the finances involved. Besides the fiscal revolution it entails, they see a whole new theory of social security and government paternalism which would spell the overthrow of the present Canadian system and the introduction of an experiment the repercussions of which no one could foresee.

Concern Is Shown

Like other peoples, Canadians generally would welcome relief from the maladjustments of the present economic system traceable to cupidity and other human weaknesses, but many studious observers are concerned lest, in seeking relief through radical government intervention, they might lose the democratic prerogatives of social and industrial self-determination and still fail to overcome the fundamental flaws in the social conscience.

Such concern, however, seems to trouble the majority of Albertans very little. Here the vox populi is pitched to a key of confidence. Its high tones arise from the hope of sharing in the general distribution from the bountiful and mysteriously self-replenishing basket of Social Credit.

The low tones are a basso-pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Aberhart Facing Another Default

By the Associated Press

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 27

CONFRONTED by the necessity of meeting $1,250,000 bond maturity, due Nov. 1, Premier William Aberhart searched today for other means of assistance after his appeal to the Ottawa Dominion Government for funds failed.

Provincial Treasurer Cockroft said that he asked the Federal Government for aid to meet the debt, but that no concrete suggestion for help was outlined in the reply.

The provincial sinking fund, Mr. Cockroft said, contained only $356,000 and the balance must be found within three days to escape default.

Alberta faced much the same situation under Premier Aberhart's Social Credit regime last April and finally defaulted a $3,200,000 bond debt.

West Canada Awaits Action to Settle Its Own Course

Ottawa Declines Loan

Hull Paves Way For Plane Line Across Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Reports from Berlin that negotiations have been completed for joint German-American transatlantic airplane flights next summer were confirmed partially here today.

It was learned at the Department of State that permission has been given for Lufthansa to make 10 flights to the United States next year, using heavier-than-air flying boats, presumably of the Aeolius-Zephir type, which flew from the Azores to a point near New York City during the past summer.

However, it is emphasized that authorization was granted for strictly experimental flights. The flights will not constitute regular, scheduled, commercial service, which is apparently still in the future so far as a German service using planes or flying boats is concerned.

British-American Line Likely

In informed quarters it is understood that scheduled service across the North Atlantic, except by airship, is imminent only as between British and American interests and British and American ports. Diplomatic aspects of rrrangements between British Imperial Airways and Pan American Airways are understood to have been virtually completed. It merely remains for the technical problems of the service to be mastered. Both Imperial and Pan American now have in construction or completed equipment capable of making the flight.

The problem of a joint German-American service is more complicated, since the use of heavier-than-air equipment requires refueling and emergency bases en route. With the exception of the Azores, all such ponts on the trans-Atlantic routes are in British hands, and even the Azores are under British influence. Hence Germany is dependent on the good will of Great Britain. It is understood England has agreed to permit German ships to pass over Ireland during next summer's experimental flight. However, authority to maintain regular, scheduled commercial service over Ireland is a different matter.

Eckener Negotiates

Prospects for a German-American service employing airships are understood to be better. Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the German Zeppelin Company, recently has been negotiating with Daniel Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce, and reports indicate progress has been made.

Satisfactory service would require four ships of the type of the Hindenburg, it is estimated in informed circles. The plan is for a joint German-American company to operate such service—two ships to be German owned and the two others American owned. A hitch has developed at this point, hwever. German interests insist all four ships be of German construction. They propose to lease two of them to the American interests. Such an arrangement not only would run afoul of American inhibitions against mail contracts and ship subsidies for any but American-built ships, but also against the fact that an airship factory equipped to build such ships already exists in the United States.

It is significant that the new Maritime Commission set up to administer and subsidize the American Merchant Marine has authority to investigate and aid in the development of trans-Atlantic air service employing American-built equipment.

Duce Presses Italian Farmers To Cultivate Ethiopian Soil

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP)—Premier Mussolini twisted the compass on Horace Greeley today, and told 500 prize-winning Italian farmers, "Go south, young man!"

Handing out prizes of 1000 lire each to farmers who developed the best crops on reclaimed land, the Duce declared:

"Around Addis Ababa there are tens of thousands of acres ready for immediate occupation by several thousand Italian families. There are immense fertile fields in East Africa, awaiting only the plow guided by Italian colonists."

Farmers deceive themselves, the Duce warned, by quitting the soil in the empty hope of finding an easier life in the city. He told them to get married, saying there were crowds of pretty girls waiting for them.

He promised them 500 to 750 lire as marriage premiums, with 1000 lire to African veterans if they would return to Ethiopia and were competent.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Preliminary work for organizing the economic development of Ethiopia is nearing completion. This coming winter should see the beginning of the exploitation of the new Italian Empire in East Africa.

Following closely on the proclamation of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia, Premier Benito Mussolini called on the Confederation of Italian Industrialists to "organize rapidly large and comprehensive groups of business and scientific men to study the resources of the new territory." In response to this call, the Confederation opened an office in May for Italian East Africa. Its duties are those of a central coordinating office acting as a connecting link between the business world and the Government departments concerned, first and foremost the Ministry of Colonies and the Ministry of Corporations.

Italy's Interest

Italian industry is interested in Ethiopia as a possible source of raw materials, as a territory in which to open factories and plants needed for the economic equipment of the new territory, and as a market for finished products.

The available information on Ethiopia's natural resources is scanty and unreliable, but the country is known to possess considerable deposits of mineral ores and can produce cotton, wool, and other textile fibers. It is said to be suited to large-scale cattle and sheep ranches, and therefore to the meat and dairy industries; it can provide raw hides and skins; its forests contain valuable lumber in vast quantities; coffee is another product, and large sections of the territory are expected to lend themselves to agricultural development.

The first task awaiting Italian business is that of securing an accurate survey of all these resources made on the spot by technical experts. Only when the ground has been carefully surveyed and reports are available on its special characteristics will the stage be ready for action.

Preliminary Work

To perform this preliminary work the Confederation's East Africa Office has organized 13 joint-stock companies interested in the utilization of Ethiopia's raw materials. These companies are in no sense formed to secure monopolies. They have the participation of outstanding industrialists interested in the products dealt with but they are also open to all engaged in the activities for which they are formed who may be desirous of bringing their organizing abilities and business experience to the work in hand.

The companies cover the following fields:

Mining—The Ethiopian Company of Engineers and Mining Industrialists with a capital of 10,000,000 lire (about $525,000) which can be raised to 50,000,000 lire.

Wool—"The Italian Company for Animal Husbandry Studies and Stock Breeding" with an initial capital of 1,000,000 lire which will be increased as soon as needed.

Cotton—"The Ethiopian Cotton Company," capital 2,000,000 lire which can be raised to 20,000,000.

Hides and skins—"The Ethiopian Raw Hide Company," capital 3,000,000 lire which can be raised to 20,000,000.

Small Capital for Meat

Meat—"The Ethiopian Meat Industry Company," capital 1,000,000, to be raised to 20,000,0000;

Milk and its products—"The Ethiopian Company for the Milk and Milk Products Industry," capital 500,000 lire, to be raised to 10,000,000 lire;

Lumber—"The Imperial Company for the Utilization of Ethiopian Woods," capital 1,000,000, to be raised to 20,000,000;

Textile fibers—"The Ethiopian Textile Fiber Company," capital 1,000,000 lire;

Oil seeds—"The Italian Oil Seed and Fruit Company," capital 500,000, to be raised to 2,000,000;

Tanning extracts—"The Ethiopian Tans Company," capital 1,000,000 lire, to be raised to 10,000,000 lire.

Other similar companies are now being formed. These companies organize individual business enterprse for collective effort. As soon as their

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Education Goes to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMOSA, Colo., Oct. 27 — In shops, stores and offices, 42 high school pupils of Alamosa are gaining foundational knowledge of their chosen trades, businesses and professions through a co-operative training program now in its second year in this city of 5300 population.

Half of the school day these pupils spend in their classrooms at their regular academic studies. The other half day they enter the employ of Alamosa business men, accepting beginners' jobs and working without compensation other than two credits on their school records if they perform their tasks and advance satisfactorily.

The program was started with the beginning of the 1935-36 term after officials of the city school district became impressed with the growing need of youths for specified training beyond the scope of the school's regular vocational courses. Twenty pupils took advantage of the plan last year.

Although the arrangement has been made possible in every Colorado city through the state board of vocational education, Alamosa has made the greatest use of co-operative employment.

One Staff Member

To carry on the work the school district employs only one additional staff member, known as a co-ordinator, whose duty is to maintain the necessary contact between the school board, the employers and the pupils. The school district receives three-fourths of the co-ordinator's salary from the state vocational education board.

The decision as to whether or not a boy or girl shall take up the business, trade or professional training is left to the pupil. Those of any grade in high school and more than 16 years of age may apply.

So far the co-operation of the employers has been 100 per cent, and those who have made places for pupils in their organizations have given open commendation of the program. Several employers have addressed school classes as a direct result of their closer association with the young people. Called meetings of school officials and employers have brought unexpectedly large attendances of the city's business men.

Signs Agreement

Before a boy or girl is assigned to his establishment, an employer is required to sign an agreement pledging the advancement of the pupils as rapidly as his or her adeptness merits. The agreement also stipulates that no regular employee shall be deprived of work because of the presence of a vocational education pupil in the organization.

Placement records of the 42 pupils at present devoting half days to regular positions, show that almost every type of business or trade afforded by a city the size of Alamosa has one or more youths learning the work they expect to step into after they leave high school or college. The list includes department stores, plumbing establishments, telegraph office, variety stores, drug stores, groceries, radio shops, garages, newspaper (editorial and composing room), auto accessory shops, meat markets, county welfare office, furniture stores, machine shops and service stations.

Landon Gives Nation New Liberty Pledge; President Resumes

New York Welcome Waits Roosevelt on Way to Statue of Liberty

Two-Day Itinerary Announced to Public

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Through the craggy walls of lower Manhattan President Roosevelt will ride in an open touring car tomorrow for one of those wild, ticker-tape American celebrations which is the machine-age equivalent of the chariot-rumbling Roman triumph.

Announcement of the Democratic candidate's two-day itinerary, made at the White House, indicates that Mr. Roosevelt, in passing through Staten Island, Brooklyn, Manhattan and, later, Philadelphia and Camden probably will be seen by more people than ever before hailed a candidate or President in the same length of time.

In their last-minute plans, just announced, the Democrats are adopting the final, whirlwind wind-up technique of a campaign, to let some of the enthusiasm generated by the automatic response of America's first city be communicated to the nation in news accounts, radio talks and political addresses.

Approve Personal Contact

They feel, too, that the best type of campaigning at this late stage of the contest is the direct, first-hand glimpse of the smiling candidate. As New York City and Philadelphia go, they hope, so will go the Empire State and Pennsylvania and with them 83 electoral votes.

The intinerary was given out today at noon.

Leaving Washington late tonight, the President arrives at Bayonne, N. J., at about 9:30 a. m., motors to Staten Island and across it, and takes the ferry to Bay Ridge.

From there he drives with his entourage to Brooklyn College, where he lays a cornerstone. Then across Williamsburg Bridge, inspecting the biggest of all the federal housing projects in passing.

He continues through lower Manhattan to the ferry, going to Governor's Island at 12:30 for lunch. Leaving there at 1:45, he goes by ferry to Bedloe's Island for the Statue of Liberty fiftieth anniversary commemorative ceremonies, arriving at 2 and leaving at 3.

Spends Night in New York

Back again in lower Manhattan, he drives to Roosevelt Park, arriving at 3:45, waving a greeting, and then continues on to the Roosevelt home on Sixty-fifth Street. There his official day ends.

Next day he reaches Wilkes-Barre, Penna., before 9, for a rear-platform speech. He gets to Harrisburg at 1, for a speech at the Capitol steps, then arrives at Philadelphia at 4 for the second huge-city visit in two days. Another great ceremony is expected in Philadelphia, and when he speaks at Camden. He comes back to Philadelphia, and leaves at 5:30.

A final speech is scheduled at 6:15 at Wilmington, en route back to Washington, where he will arrive 9 p. m.

Friday Mr. Roosevelt starts forth again. That night he speaks in Brooklyn; Saturday night comes the final major speech at Madison Square Garden.

With other members of the Roosevelt family he will cast his ballot in the polling booth set up in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Governor Says People's Money Used to Create 'Sinister' Machine

Spending Assailed In Philadelphia Talk

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27—Besieging the Keystone State fore and aft, Gov. Alfred M. Landon arrived here today for a speech on "Farleyism," or the spoils system, after a roaring, enthusiastic rally in Philadelphia last night, when he roused the eastern forces of Republicanism with a fiery speech on waste and extravagance in government.

After breakfast in his private car, the Governor went to his hotel where a large delegation of Pittsburghers besieged his suite. His principal visitor was Ernest T. Weir, president of the National Steel Company of Weirton, Penna., the first prominent industrialist to combat the NRA.

Plans Oyster Bay Visit

One main event of Governor Landon's New York visit, it became known today, will be a trip to Oyster Bay, L. I., and a visit with Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The Kansas Governor began his political apprenticeship in the Bull Moose cause, and his loyalty to "T. R." never has wavered.

Here, in the industrialized Allegheny hills, there may not be exactly the same kind of Republican loyalities as prevail in the rolling suburban communities around Philadelphia. But it is here that votes must be converted if Governor Landon is to carry Pennsylvania, and this State is vital to a national victory.

Country Area for Landon

Between the eastern and the western metropolises lie broad, fat acres of farming country where the Republican vote has not been plowed under. It is a race between assured G. O. P. majorities in the country and small towns, certain Democratic majorities in this brawny country "over the mountain," and a possible Democratic lead in Philadelphia. But in the Quaker City it is close, the race there being between the urban, industrial and Negro vote—which is mostly Democratic—and the suburban and employee-class vote, which is Republican.

In Convention Hall last night—the same lofty chamber in which President Roosevelt was renominated and the Democratic convention conducted its strenuous vocalism—you would not have thought there was a Democrat still in existence. Something like 20,000 Republicans (and, they said, some rebellious Democrats) puffed the roof up and down with cheers for the candidate and his condemnation of waste in government.

Urges Liberty Only

Fullest use was made of Governor Landon's presence in the city of the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. Not only did he visit these precious relics, but he ended his speech with unwonted solemnity on this high note:

"Let us then, here in Philadelphia, where the charter of our liberty was born, make this high resolve. Let us take an oath that the bell which rang here 160 years ago shall not have rung in vain."

In Independence Hall, Governor Landon had stood before the cracked, venerable, beloved bell, and as he turned to sign his name in the register asked the caretaker, almost humbly, "Do you mind if I put down the name of the town I come from? You see, it's Independence, Kansas." They didn't mind.

Two Major Charges

There were two major charges Governor Landon brought against the New Deal's fiscal policies in his speech. He said, "It is the people's money—our money—that has been used to create the most sinister political machine of our history." And he also said, "This Administration wields the same ax which has destroyed the liberties of much of the Old World: an unbalanced budget, inflation of the currency, delegation of power to the Chief Executive, destruction of local self-government."

He further sharpened the point, "The lesson of national bankruptcy is clear for all to read. We have seen what happened in nation after nation of the modern world. We have seen democracies fall and dictatorships rise. We have seen societies planned and liberties destroyed. And we have seen hard-won constitutions first ridiculed and then, section by section, discarded and thrown away."

Record No Fairy Tale

It was a terse speech at Philadelphia, filled with strong phrases. After quoting a seeming inconsistency in Mr. Roosevelt's figures on indirect taxation, Governor Landon drily queried, "Just how forgetful does the President think we are?" and on the constitutional issue he said, "The President says this issue is a fairy tale—a political 'bogyman' he underestimates the American people. The record since March 3, 1933 is no fairy tale."

There were important minor points to be remembered in the speech. Governor Landon pledged himself to cut down the "propa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Text of Governor Landon's address at Philadelphia: Page 7.

Writer of Liberty Statue Essay Going to Europe as Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo.—Cinderella was not more surprised than was Miss Edna Falk, 17-year-old high school senior, when she was adjudged winner among 135,000 essayists on the subject of "What the Statue of Liberty Means to the American People." The contest was sponsored by Veterans of the Foreign Wars.

Weeks ago Miss Falk knew she was the Colorado winner, and was given the Colorado award of a watch. A few days ago she was asked to read he essay over a Denver radio station. She did not know until she was introduced before the microphone by Mrs. Winifred D. Touissant, national president of the V. F. W. auxiliary, that she was the national winner and was on a national broadcast.

Trip to New Yok

Her prize is a trip to Europe, with all expenses paid.

Here is her essay:

A hush fell over the darkened theater, and across the screen a great steamer plowed the foaming waves, and then in the misty distance could be seen the heroic figure of a woman holding aloft a great torch, a figure symbolizing Liberty. America, and home. Down from the youngest child to the oldest person in the audience, each naturally, unthinkingly knew that this figure meant America, just as they had known that in the last scene the fading shot of the Eiffel tower had symbolized France. Can you remember the first time you knew that the Statue of Liberty was ours and symbolized our country? Neither can I; it is just as natural to recognize this statue as it is to recognize our own flag.

This is the great woman that represents the vast American people, the hand that holds up the torch of liberty and opportunity to anyone who wishes to grasp it. The rays of her crown point out in as many different ways as there are different peoples here, but all the rays come together in a great coronet for Liberty's magnificent head just as all these really different people come together to make one great nation Clasped in one hand, as one of Liberty's dearest possessions, is a book—the symbol of education; by this only can Liberty hope to live

So she stands, the symbol of the very basis of America, Liberty; and liberty is just as much a part of America's life today as it was when the first seekers after it came to these shores. This is true despite the pessimists who wag their heads and say that Liberty has fled, or the short-sighted petulant demagogues who also loudly declare that she is gone. But Liberty is here and will always be here as long as America is America and education and true ideals continue.

American Glows With Pride

Despite what a politically minded American says or thinks about our present liberty, nearly every one feels a certain glow of pride in his own country when he picks up the newspaper nd reads of dictatorships, revolutions and oppression in other lands. True, there are sweatshops, unequal opportunities, injustice here, but it lies within our power to correct these things if we only will.

It remains, despite temporary conditions, that of all countries America is the land of opportunity for those who will give their loyalty and their best service to God and man. There is nearly always a regard for the one who is willing to put as much in as he takes out. True, there is the man who has failed to succeed, but he would have failed anywhere, and certainly there are more chances to succeed in America than in any other country. Although he may be very poor, he still is free to worship as he pleases, to say and do what he thinks right as long as it does not infringe upon the rights of others, and this is true liberty.

Education is Guarantee

The only way to make sure that liberty will continue will be by education. Oppression and education cannot dwell side by side. As long as there are schools so one may study the ideas of the first American statesmen, the growth of the English government, the French revolution, or other instances in history alone, can he stand back without a protest and watch that which has always been the aspiration of many nations crumble? So you see Liberty has good reason to hold education close to her.

Indeed, Liberty could hardly be depicted more fittingly than in this figure planned by Frederic Bartholdi, who ironically enough was denied liberty to live in his own home in Alsace; and the statue could have commemorated no better date than America's greatest birthday, the centennial of the Declaration of Independence. After some time necessary for France to get the plan of presenting this statue under way, and after making, shipping and assembling the huge parts, at last on Bedloe's Island there stood the gigantic Statue of Liberty!

So she stands today, her great calm metal face looking out across the sea into a new, a golden dawn. There she is, a symbol of Home to each returning traveler, as she holds up her great torch to enlighten the entire world, but with her feet planted firmly upon an Americal pedestal.

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New Buick Cars Shown to Public Are All Eights

Buick today faced the motoring public through dealer display windows in all parts of New England with four new lines of 1937 motorcars—but not with the rumored six-cylindered car. Boston's official Buick display opened on Commonwealth avenue at the Noyes Buick Company show rooms.

Asked to place his finger on the most impressive feature in the new cars, Charles H. Johnson, sales manager of the local company, said he would have to use all 10 fingers. Luxurious interiors, window seats, push-up horsepower and streamlined radiator fronts would do for a start, he said.

"True to tradition," Mr. Johnson declared, "Buick clings to its conservative outlook in designing. It is not radical, by any means. But generally speaking, we have an entirely new car to offer this season."

Keeps Public on Fence

As a result of maintaining its place exclusively in the straight-eight, valve-in-head motor field, Buick helps to keep the public "on the fence" this year, wondering which way engineering will ultimately jump—toward the small, compact, high-speed motor or to the larger, more powerful and smoother operating unit.

It had been thought that the motor industry would lunge one way or the other this season. There were rumors of a possible throw-back to the six-cylindered field and even some contemplation of a four-cylindered revival. Some manufacturers have returned to the six. But now comes Buick to upset the automotive statisticians with definite emphasis upon fewer revolutions per minute and quieter operation.

The possibility that Buick would wait until the spring, as rumored, to bring out a new six was completely discounted by Buick authorities. It seems to be the consensus that Buick should leave the six field open to other General Motors products.

Base Price Is $765

The four new lines of Buicks include the Series 40 Special, 122-inch wheelbase; Series 60 Century, 126 inches; Series 50 Roadmaster, 131 inches; Series 90 Limited, 138 inches. Price ranges are $50 to $55 lower than last season's models, the 40 special four-door sedan listing for $845 at the factory and the Series 60 Century four-door listing for $1035. The base price is $765—a business coupe.

Buick styling is entirely new. Radiator grilles are cast in two pieces with horizontal bars rising to the hood line. The hood top line and color are carried down through the middle of the radiator grills, producing more of a racy effect than is usual in traditionally conservative Buick designing. Chrome metal strips pick up the line of the hood and carry it rearward to the tapering tail.

Fitted for Radio

The salesmen will be talking a great deal about the "Tenite" steering wheel which contains a new horn ring; a concentric ring inside the steering wheel which allows the driver to operate the horn without removing his hand from the wheel.

Running boards are designed as radio antennas with provisions for insulating the boards from the step brackets and the frame of the car. This will be a boon to radio reception. And with no underslung parts to be torn off, the damage risks are much less apparent. Radio receivers and antennas have been designed as integral parts of the car, thus simplifying radio installation.

Another improvement is the new aerobat carburetor, said to add smoothness to the engine and to assure full power operation under all driving conditions.

Will Prevent Stalling

A positive fuel feed is claimed, whether on steep grades or on fast turns. And the carburetor will not flood when parked on steep grades, Buick says. Further—the metering system will function perfectly, it is claimed, on any grade; the motor will not miss or stall on sharp turns or go into that disconcerting stall on fast stops.

Other features are: unisteel bodies, turret tops, hydraulic brakes, double-sway stabilizers, knee action, automatic engine controls, new silent overhead valve mechanism and streamlined intake valves.

More room is another Buick password. Although over-all height has been reduced only one inch, the floor has been dropped two and one-half inches, which spells more headroom. Bodies have also been widened to accommodate three persons in the front seat as easily as in the rear compartment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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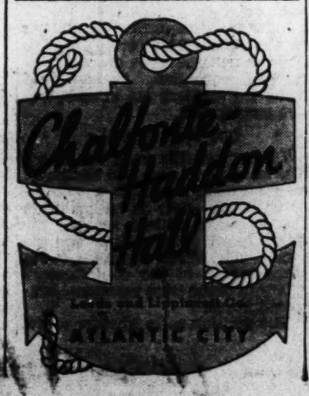
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.



Something New in Buicks

Plain-Back Buick Series 40 Sedan, 122-Inch Wheelbase

Alberta's First Basic Dividend Looms During Treasury Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

fundo against the deposed United Farmers of Alberta party which was tossed out after a 14-year regime, leaving an empty treasury, "with holes scraped in the bottom," as Premier Aberhart once observed, and a shockingly heavy debt burden. "No matter what Aberhart does," rumbles the bass section, "he can't fail worse than the United Farmers, and perhaps he'll do a lot better."

Support of Two Kinds

Thus there are two classes of supporters behind Mr. Aberhart—those who expect that Social Credit will succeed in Alberta; and those who place their confidence in the Premier to improve conditions within the province even though Social Credit should fail. Assuming the latter eventuality should occur, they point out, the Social Credit majority of 56 to 7 in the legislature combined with Premier Aberhart's popular support (estimated as high as 80 per cent of the voters), indicates that the present Goverhment would carry on for three more years at least—unless the Premier voluntarily resigned or the legislature was arbitrarily dissolved by the lieutenant governor—an action only remotely conceivable.

During that time the Aberhart Government would have the opportunity of instituting many reforms and of carrying out many economies, they declare. Indeed much of the legislation already put through by the present Government—such as the recent debt reduction measure, certain tax reforms and relief measures—has the appearance of permanency. Supporters see in this type of legislation an anchor to the windward which might save the present Government from the breakers even if it lost its mainsail of basic dividends.

Some Are Moving

Opposed to the Social Credit Government in toto is an influential stratum of citizens among whom are found representatives of organized finance, established business, conservative money, thrifty savings and independent thought. These people see in Social Credit such a threat to traditional methods and institutions that many of their numbers are moving out of the province. A local trucking firm tells of shipping the household furnishings of 42 families out of Alberta in less than two months this summer, while a survey made in August in Edmonton showed approximately 1200 homes offered for sale, mostly at a considerable sacrifice, and of mortgage companies showing extreme apathy toward Alberta real estate. Bankers admit advising clients to transfer their capital to branches outside the province against a possible levy on wealth—a contingency which Mr. Aberhart promises will never arise. It is reported, indeed, that more than $5,000,000 has been thus transferred, while something like $10,000,000 additional in securities has been rushed out of the province recently.

Others Have Come In

In support of their contention that the "haves" will be called upon eventually to share their savings with the "have-nots"—a process, it should be noted, which is not included in the Social Credit doctrine—opponents declare that there has been an influx of people from outside the province, attracted by word that from 20,000 to 40,000 workers would be employed on the highways this year. They further claim that Alberta's increase in unemployed of 37 per cent this year, as against a reduction in the Dominion of 1.8 per cent, is due in part to this shift in population.

Outside the province one encounters a curious mixture of admiration, condemnation and misinformation concerning Mr. Aberhart and his interpretation of the Social Credit theory.

The belief is general that should the distribution of "basic dividends" operate with any measurable success, Social Credit would sweep through the western provinces like wildfire, changing the whole political scene and complicating the financial structure of the whole dominion. Some even see in such event the possibility of Mr. Aberhart's elevation to the Premiership at Ottawa.

Success Held Impossible

Others declare that orthodox business and finance will put so many obstacles in the way that the plan will never have a chance to unction, that Social Credit as interpreted by Mr. Aberhart will be so completely discredited that it will never rise again to haunt the dreams of Canadian financiers or politicians. Indeed, the talk is that Ottawa's calm hands-off policy in relation to Alberta's problem is induced by the expectation that the experiment is destined to failure and that the Federal Government does not intend to become involved.

In the meantime the Social Creditors prepare for the big event. "Covenants"—in which citizens, retailers, manufacturers, farmers and producers were given the opportunity to agree to co-operate with the Government in return for Social Credit advantages—have been distributed and returned for filing to the number of more than 350,000. Preparations are at hand for a "Buy Alberta" campaign coincident with the distribution of the basic dividend. Outside business is being encouraged to enter the province under the promise of a stimulated home market. State credit houses to function as Social Credit banks are being projected, and other enabling measures have been announced, while Premier Aberhart continues to preach confidence in Alberta in personal contacts, in the pulpit, and over the air.

Thus the atmosphere is being surcharged with emotion and suspense as Canada generally and Alberta particularly awaits the zero hour for the basic dividend.

Where Two or Three—

Will it work? That is the question which persists in practically all conversations on Social Credit—and such conversations spring up wherever two or three Canadians are gathered together these days.

Mr. Aberhart—in the face of a depleted treasury, a $1,250,000 bond issue falling due, a massed opposition in the business and banking blocs of Alberta—declares with the big confidence of a big man that it will! He bases his political career on that belief, and intimates that if he can't have Social Credit he doesn't want the Premiership. His opponents say: "Never! It violates the most sacred precepts of orthodox capitalism, and it'll never get to first base." Formal Social Creditors say: "We hope it works. While it is unlike true Social Credit in many ways, Social Credit has a margin of workability which allows for many mistakes. It may work, but whether it works or not, it should not be confused with the system fathered by Maj. C. H. Douglas." Converts to Aberhartism who have listened to the Premier's compelling and evangelical message haven't a doubt about it. "Work? Why, who can doubt it? It's the millenium. Hallelujah, we know it'll work!"

"Will it work?" That question was put to a lean, bronzed citizen on the streets of Edmonton. He proved to be a wheat farmer from up Peace River way. "Bless you," said he, "I wouldn't be knowing. For me, now, I've signed the covenants, I'd like the dividend, I'd even like to borrow some credit. I'll do my part to help the thing along. I hope it succeeds; but if it doesn't—well—the sun still shines, the land still grows wheat, people go on eating bread, my neighbors still shout 'Hi, Bill!' over the line fence. Guess we'll get along anyway."

Aberhart's Denial Stirs Newspaper Comment On Social Credit Moves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta—Considerable editorial comment is being published in Alberta following the recent statement of Premier William Aberhart that his administration had no intention of attaching bank accounts, negotiable securities or the contents of safety deposit vaults. This statement was made by Alberta's Premier with reference to the transfer to other provinces of cash and securities from Alberta banks and trust companies, which has been taking place for some months.

The Premier said in part: "You need have no fear that this Government will take anything from you. The great aim of this Government is to provide a feeling of security for all the people of Alberta—not to take that feeling of security away

Promise by Premier

The Lethbridge Herald pointed out in its editorial columns that not so long ago Premier Aberhart, in a clear-cut statement, gave the definite assurance that the principal and interest of mortgages made by mortgage companies and private investors would not be reduced by provincial legislation. However, the Provincial Government, a short time after this statement of the Premier appeared, did put through such debt cancellation legislation.

Following a recent statement of E. C. Manning that "if deposits and securities are leaving the Province, it is not because of any action or any statement of the Government, as we have constantly said we had no thought of confiscation," the Edmonton Journal points out editorially that some of the steps taken by the Social Credit Government which had tended to cause the flight of capital from Alberta were:

1. The compulsory reduction of interest of Alberta bonds by 50 per cent.

Elastic Credit

2. The Debt Reduction Act, which stipulates that on debts contracted prior to 1932, the interest paid since shall be applied to the principal and the remaining principal be paid in annual installments during the 10 years following November, 1937, with no interest to be payable in that period.

3. The Alberta Credit House Act which gave the Cabinet power to "vary, add to or supplement" its provisions without further reference to the legislature, thus opening the door to sudden and far-reaching extensions of that act.

4. In three separate acts passed at the special summer session, the century-old right to appeal to the courts was further restricted.

5. Cabinet ministers and Government members have made various threats in public addresses as to unspecified things that were going to happen to manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and others who opposed Government policies.

6. Intolerance of organizations and individuals who presumed to criticize policies of the Government has been manifested frequently by its members. Thus, the Premier, intimated that organizations like the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce should be "seen and not heard."

When a rumor was prevalent in the Province several weeks ago to the effect that in a recent Government caucus a proposal to confiscate 25 per cent of all bank savings in the Province and 25 per cent of all securities was defeated only by two votes, Mr. Manning, member of the Cabinet, stated that he had heard the rumor. He gave absolute denial that the Social Credit Government had discussed or contemplated such a proposal.

Coughlin Again Assails Roosevelt, Calls Him 'Scab'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin last night called Franklin D. Roosevelt the "Scab President" and termed him "the greatest employer of scab labor in all history."

The WPA, he said, was a "great scab army," which he added was paid an insufficient wage. A throng which jammed Cleveland's public hall gave the priest, on his third visit here this year, a noisy welcome, and interspersed his remarks with vigorous applause.

When the Rev. Mr. Coughlin arrived here a deputy sheriff scuffled with detectives guarding him and later claimed he had served the radio priest with a subpoena in a suit seeking to oust him as head of the National Union for Social Justice.

Vatican Disapproves New Coughlin Attack

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's manner of attack against President Roosevelt, it was reported authoritatively today, is thoroughly disapproved in the Vatican.

It would be difficult, however, one prelate said, for any action to be taken at this time against the radio priest who, speaking before a Cleveland, Ohio, audience last night, termed Mr. Roosevelt "the scab President," and said he was the "greatest employer of scab labor in all history."

The prelate pointed out that any open action by the Vatican at this moment, on the eve of the American presidential election, might be construed as meddling in politics.

Other prelates said there was no doubt Cardinal Pacelli, who is in the United States, was receiving a vast amount of information on the Rev. Mr. Coughlin even though the papal secretary of state is not on a political mission.

Last September the Osservatore Romano, authoritative Vatican organ; publicly criticized the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's speech assailing President Roosevelt as "a liar and betrayer."

The radio priest at that time issued an apology saying that he spoke of "Candidate Roosevelt" and not of the President of the United States.

Dodds Gives Views On Public Careers

(Continued from Page 1)

England, where the civil service is a recognized career, and it must be done in America."

Dr. Dodds recalled a summation of this point, in a recent address: "This is a job of education. I pray that our colleges and universities will accept the challenge."

Dr. Dodds added that while he felt careers in public service should be open to all citizens of worthy character, he did not believe emphasis upon college training as a desirable background for such work was undemocratic. With a college education available to so many persons of all social and income groups, it was fast becoming typical of progressive, ambitious young persons, he said.

Special courses provided by colleges and universities to train young persons for public service, offer hopeful possibilities, but depend for their success at least partially upon education of the public to make jobs for the graduates of such institutions, Dr. Dodds held.

"The spoils system isn't finished yet," he concluded. "But under present conditions, if you throw out the spoilsmen, what can you put in? An entrenched mediocrity protected by civil service?"

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Association. The strike deadline stands as tomorrow. Negotiations directly between labor and shipowners may avert the strike. But the Maritime Commission does not return to the job until Thursday.

Labor's "Magna Charta," the Wagner Labor Relations Act, is due for a United States Supreme Court test. The court agreed to hear both the complaint of the Associated Press and the Washington, Virginia and Maryland Coach Company against the labor act.

The National Labor Relations Board, despite its date in court, goes right on about its business and with one of the very plaintiffs that has brought suit. A board representative recommends that the fledgling labor organization, the American Newspaper Guild, shall be recognized by the Associated Press as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for editorial writers.

Transportation workers of the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad halt and stone a train near Winfield, La. The train was loaded with students and fans returning from a Louisiana State-Arkansas football game. The attackers were seeking to make the crews quit their job and join the walkout.

Locarno—Critical Meeting in Europe Ahead

The pending Locarno conference is, perhaps, Europea's single most important piece of unfinished business, since this conference alone seems to portend an effort to reorganize the continent in the cause of stability.

Preparatory to the Locarno conference, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, confers with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. Germany is expected to make a supreme effort to promote Locarno accords that will leave Russia out in the cold. If Great Britain could be won over, then Germany and Britain together might snap the Franco-Russian ties. Some such general scheme is believed to motivate von Ribbentrop.

Communism—Or Russian Nationalism, Which?

Germany right now is heading a campaign against Moscow Communism, Innumerable speeches in the Third Reich have depicted Germany as concerned lest Communism plunge Europe into a state of chaos after using the democratic instruments to reach power. Yet there are some students of international politics, who see other explanations to Germany's concern. They insist that Germany is as much preoccupied with Russia's emergence as a first-class power as it is over Russia's doctrines of world-wide revolution. Indeed, these students assert there is evidence that men are rising to power in Russia who are more ahxious to make a great nation of Russia than to spread a dogma. If this diagnosis is accurate, then Germany is more interested in a resurgence of Russian Nationalism than in the nation as a radiating center for Communism.

Neutrality—Powers Await Russia's Reply

The European drama of keeping the Spanish imbroglio on the other side of the Pyrenees receives a new dash of suspense.

The Non-Intervention Committee postpones its London meeting scheduled today until tomorrow afternoon. The reason:

Russia's clarification note failed to arrive. Russia's statement that it would be bound to no greater neutrality than the other powers observed has required elucidation.

Russia, since charging Portugal, Germany and Italy with manifold violations of their hands-off-Spain pledges has been deluged by similar charges. It is deemed highly probable that Russia has found that the task of clarification plus that of answering these counter charges has required more time than was erpected.

France—Blum Pushes Peace and Arms

Premier Léon Blum of France is deemed more devoted to the cause of world peace, even than to his domestic new deal. Yet the magnet of steel in the tremendous armament programs of Europe draws Premier Blum into the competitive arms race.

The first business of the Blum Cabinet today was approval for the $230,000,000 modernization program for France's military aviation forces. As in the case of Great Britain, the pace of rearming is to be tremendously accelerated. The present French modernization plan is to be completed in a matter of months.

The concentration on air forces both in Great Britain and France eloquently testifies to the unanimity prevalent among general staff members of most nations. Military experts apparently believe that the successful nation in the next war must stake everything on swift air offensives to cripple the economic life of the enemy.

Europe's High Lights—From Many Fronts

Many news sectors yield the following high lights:

So baffled was Europe by Belgium's recent neutrality declaration, that Belgium has deemed it advisable to clarify it. The Belgian Cabinet draws up a statement to be submitted to Parliament, perhaps, tomorrow. Details are not known. It is conjectured, however, that Belgium will declare its determination to abide by pacts made in the past while expressing its intention to avoid alliances in the future.

Austria, holding its first election since becoming a so-called corporative state, finds Kurt Schuschnigg's authoritative regime roundly upheld, at least, if overwhelming support of government candidate can be so interpreted.

Rexism—Belgian Fascists Jeopardize Peace

Fascism and communism continue to turn their aggressive policies against each other, or against representative forms of government.

Belgium is shaken up by violence in the streets of Busssels. Léon Degrelle, leader of the Rexists—Belgium's fascist equivalent—was arrested. Rioting started when the police successfully balked the assembling of thousands of Rexists summoned to the capital for a march on the Belgian Government. Even with Degrelle released subsequently, Belgian fascism continues to jeopardize the delicate balance of Belgian politics.

A united front of Italy, Germany and Japan against communism was circuitously hinted at by the newspaper Giornale d'Italia, authoritative Italian paper.

Veterans of Foreign Wars Plan Five-Point Program

CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (AP)—National officers of the Veterans of Foreign Wars adopted a five-point "united front" program for veterans Oct. 25 and issued a formal invitation to three kindred organizations to join them in a meeting in Washington, Jan. 5, when the next Congress convenes.

The program was proposed by Bernard W. Kearney of Gloversville, N. Y., commander-in-chief. It included: adequate pensions for widows and orphans of veterans; adequate benefits for disabled veterans; more effective federal, state, county and municipal employment and civil service laws; a peace program based on preparedness and taking the profit out of war; protection and "promotion of Americanism."

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1 pound or quart (4 cups) cranberries — 2 cups water, 1½ to 2 cups sugar

Method: Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

A new cook book, illustrated in colors, is free. Just send name to Dept. N, American Cranberry Exchange, 90 West Broadway, New York City.

Eatmor Cranberries

Duce's Ethiopian Decision Made in 1933, de Bono Says

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini decided upon the Italo-Ethiopian war in 1933 and began his preparations then, Marshal Emilio de Bono, who commanded the Italian troops at the start of the war, reveals in his book on "The Preparation and the First Operations."

In 1933, he writes, "the head of the Government fixed his thoughts on the possibility of military operations in East Africa."

The first point to decide was whether the operations should be initiated with a defensive or offensive operation. Marshal de Bono made an extensive survey and submitted his findings to Premier Mussolini.

Armed Program Pushed

"His Excellency, the head of the Government," he writes, "to whom I reported the results of my survey, was not dismayed at the magnitude of the thing, but he did not decide then and there for the offensive. He, it must be understood, had to take into account above all the international situation and the fact that all our armed forces, although making great progress, had not yet reached the state of efficiency that Il Duce, minister of the armed forces, had preordained."

In 1933, Marshal de Bono reveals, he asked for and obtained the honor of leading the Italian troops.

"From that time on," Marshal de Bono writes, "Il Duce had the clear idea that the question must be resolved not later than 1936, and told me so. . . ."

Decisions Verbalized

At the beginning of 1934, he relates, the commander of the troops then in Eritrea and the Italian military attaché at Addis Ababa came to Italy for talks with Mussolini and himself.

"It being now necessary," he continues, "to pass to the carrying out of the pre-established plans, it was our duty to communicate to the Ministry of War, to the chief of the general staff and to the command of the general staff what was the will of the chief.

"In order to avoid too much on paper, Il Duce ordered that all the decisions taken with regard to the undertaking should be verbalized.

Meetings Began in 1934

"He knew that at the opportune moment he would have had all Italy with him. But it was not necessary to conceal the fact that there were not lacking uncertain persons, nor persons as usual desirous of quiet, nor the timid . . ."

In 1934, he says, began the first meetings, presided over by Mussolini, with the military chiefs.

Marshal de Bono then describes the initial preparation in the colony. More native troops were enlisted. Road work was begun. Building of barracks and warehouses started. At the same time a political office was started with the task of undermining the allegiance of the Ethiopians to Emperor Haile Selassie.

"The result of our political disuniting action," he says, "was seen in symptoms from the very beginning of the operations. It subtracted from our enemy not fewer than 200,000 men who either did not take up arms or who, although mobilized and armed, showed themselves inactive."

Marshal de Bono left for Africa again Jan. 7, 1935, with the following instructions from Premier Mussolini:

"You leave with the olive branch in your pocket. Let us see how and if the incident of Ual-Ual will be solved. If it is convenient to accept the conditions which will be given us, you will announce to the Emperor your assumption of the new position, telling him that you have been sent there to clear up misunderstandings and to collaborate toward good neighbor relations in the moral and material interests of the two states. In the meantime carry on actively your preparations as if the case were most difficult and adverse to us.

"If the solution of the incident does not come about or is not to our satisfaction we will follow the events according to our own particular point of view.

No Attack From Negus

Soon after reaching Eritrea Marshal de Bono reported to Premier Mussolini that the Negus did not intend to attack. Signor Mussolini then wrote him:

"In case the Negus does not intend to attack us, it must be we ourselves who will take the initiative."

In May when difficulties with England began Premier Mussolini wrote him that "you must have foodstuffs and munitions for at least three years."

At the end of June Marshal de Bono received a letter from Il Duce with regard to Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's trip to Rome.

Comment on Britain

"In a very secret note," Marshal de Bono says, "he (Mussolini) told me that if we got into trouble with the English we would naturally be obliged to renounce our offensive action and content ourselves in the beginning with keeping to a defensive which would have insured the integrity of the colony.

"This was indispensable also to reduce consumption to a minimum because our supplies, with the closing of the Suez canal and the probable superiority of the British fleet over our naval division would have become more than problematical.

"But even in this to-be-deprecated case Il Duce had decided to take the dare."

Coronation Setting At Westminster To Remain for Weeks

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—The coronation setting in Westminster Abbey will be preserved several weeks after King Edward VIII is crowned next May, the office of the Earl Marshal announced today.

Officials working with the Earl Marshal, who is in charge of arrangements for the coronation ceremony, said the setting would be kept intact for the benefit of hundreds of thousands of visitors to the British capital.

They estimate that more than 60,000 persons will visit the Abbey each day for several weeks after the coronation.

Authoritative sources denied there was any likelihood of the ceremony being postponed.

King Edward, it was understood, has ordered a change in one detail of the coronation ceremony—the shifting of the monarchial ring from the fourth finger of the Sovereign's right hand to the betrothal finger on the left.

Some professed to see in this alteration a symbol that the ruler intends to convey the allegory he is being wedded to the state.

The ring, a single large sapphire set with small diamonds and rubies in the form of St. George's cross, has been worn by English rulers since 1004, during the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Rebels Spray Madrid With Machine Guns

MADRID, Oct. 27 (AP)—Insurgent aircraft machine-gunned Madrid today, but confined their fire largely to Government anti-aircraft batteries.

Five fascist planes and Government artillery fought a sharp duel when the attacking craft circled over the capital in broad daylight.

Inhabitants rushed to windows to watch the spectacular exchange of machine gun fire as three insurgent bombers and two pursuit planes roared over the city, raking Government anti-aircraft batteries.

Part of their fire sprayed into the streets but there were no casualties on either side.

The planes reconnoitered over the city for a while and then sped away. They returned again, circled out of range of the anti-aircraft fire, and then disappeared.

Women volunteers piloted streetcars in Madrid today as People's Front organizations speeded the roundup of all available manpower to hurl against the fascist advance on the capital.

"General mobilization must be ordered!" thundered leaders of the Spanish Workers Union, cheering on the streams of recruits marching forth to bolster the war-weary frontline militia.

Thousands of volunteers were organized into battalions of reservists and trench diggers. Trucks rumbled through the city throughout the night, taking materials for the construction of a "death necklace" of concrete machine-gun pillboxes around the city.

The distant rumble of cannon, clearly audible in Madrid, quickened the pulses of women and children left alone as their men surged out in a desperate attempt to save the capital.

Dozens of stores and shops were closed, with the shutters down and a hastily scrawled placard bearing the legend "gone to war."

Madrid Lacks Food, Early Fall Expected

TALAVERA DE LA REINA, Spain, Oct. 27 (AP)—American newspaper correspondents, captured by fascists on an expedition from Madrid, described today semistarvation conditions reigning in the capital, and declared:

"It is quite possible the militia will run from Madrid when it is attacked. Madrid can be taken within two days."

The newspapermen, who were sent to Salamanca for questioning by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, told of continually retreating with the socialist forces in what they described as "complete routs" after recent battles on the Madrid front.

Wait in Line for Food

They said that long lines of foodseekers were forming in Madrid with supplies limited.

"There is no more butter," one of them said. "Meat, sugar and coffee are difficult to obtain. The highest priced restaurants sometimes only serve one dish such as mutton stew which runs out before all the diners have been served.

"There are many trenches around Madrid," the correspondents added, "but they are nothing more than shallow ditches such as the militia deserted at Navalcarnero as soon as the Moors got within rifle range."

American Flags on Arms

The newspapermen, whose story gave the first uncensored picture of conditions in Madrid in many days, said that all Americans in Madrid were wearing arm bands with the American flag stamped on them as a precaution against molestation.

Because of the possibility of wild street fighting or what they described as "communist violence in desperation when Madrid falls," the correspondents said that American officials in Madrid had advised all United States citizens to take immediate refuge in the embassy.

The newspaper men, though not specifically named, were presumably James Minifie, a Canadian, special correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, and Henry Tilton Rorrell of Washington, D. C., a special correspondent for the United Press in Madrid. The two men were captured after an encounter with insurgent machine guns on the road near Aranjuez, during a battle with Madrid forces Sunday.

'Oh, Mama, it tickles!'

Photo by Sam Moody

Winner of $250 Snapshot Prize

This Picture of Youngster 'Enjoying' a Morning Bath Won a Class Award for Sam Moody of Oakland, Calif., in the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society at Washington. Instead of Making a Layout of Pictures, The Christian Science Monitor Is Publishing a Single Picture a Day Because Each One Deserves to Stand Alone. Other Pictures Were Published Oct. 22, 23, 24 and 26

Red Organ in Moscow Hits Flouting of Party Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The failure to observe even the outward appearance of "democracy" in Soviet Russia's political monopoly—the Communist party—has become so complete that the higher party organs have decided that something must be done about it.

Some party executives have naïvely assumed that they can remove and appoint lower party officials at will, says the Communist newspaper Pravda, and have completely ignored the rank-and-file membership in making appointments. As a consequence, declared Pravda, party morale has been jeopardized.

Majority Rule Shelved

There has always been more freedom of expression inside the ruling Communist party than among other Soviet citizens. In theory, policies are decided by party members in free debate. Only after a majority decision has been reached are all members expected to accept it without further opposition or discussion.

For several years after the revolution this theory was observed in practice. But it has fallen into disuse as the majority faction, headed by Joseph Stalin, gradually eliminated all opposing groups. For years party conferences have unanimously approved the ready-made decisions of the higher organs.

Regional Approval Required

Even the theory of "party democracy" was seriously weakened in 1934, when it was decided that every new member must be approved by regional secretaries, who stand high in the party hierarchy. This was declared necessary because lower organs had admitted so many unsuitable members.

This transfer of power from lower to higher party organs was carried further in 1935, when leading executives conducted a "check-up of party documents." They carefully investigated the record of every party member, and expelled thousands convicted or suspected of disloyalty or incompetence. Rank-and-file members had no share in this process.

Elected Committeemen Ousted

But it now appears that the arbitrary conduct of party affairs by higher executives has gone too far to satisfy party chieftains. The newspaper Pravda published the results of a survey made in Vladimir city, not far from Moscow. Three years ago a party conference elected a city committee consisting of 59 members and 18 alternates. The survey showed that higher executives had arbitrarily removed 28 members and 10 alternates from this committee during three years, and appointed 23 new members.

Among 51 lower party units in this district, 180 executives have been arbitrarily removed in three years. District and city committees discharged secretaries and appointed successors without pretending to consult the lower units concerned.

Secretaries Changed

In one Ivanova factory, the secretary of the party organization was changed eight times in three years, for such diverse reasons as "opportunism," "class hostility," immorality, removal to other work and inefficiency.

Pravda pointed out that arbitrary changes in the leadership of this factory party organization has disrupted its work and undermined the morale of members. Executives are blamed for "failing to interpret properly Joseph Stalin's instructions in 1934, and thus violating the principles of party democracy."

The party spokesman demands that executives "restore that internal party democracy which is the basis of party vitality."

May Curb Removals

This may mean that arbitrary removal and appointment of party subordinates will become less common. But there is no suggestion that effective powers will be restored to the lower party organs.

All new members must still be approved by regional secretaries or party executives of even higher rank. Lower organs can no longer admit members without executive approval, as they did before 1934. This may result in a higher quality of membership; but this regulation has destroyed party democracy, in the sense originally understood.

The higher party officials may also repeat at any time such a check-up as that carried out in 1935, resulting in thousands of arbitrary expulsions. The rank-and-file membership has lost its effective voice in party affairs.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
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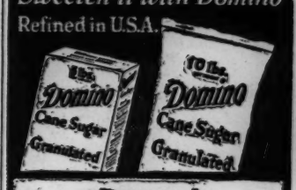

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Interest Begins
NOVEMBER 10

Six Freed in California On Red Attack Charges

SANTA ROSA, Calif., Oct. 27 (AP)—Six men were free today of charges of assault, kidnaping and conspiracy growing out of a midnight attack last year on two asserted Communists who were dragged from their homes, tarred and feathered.

A jury, required only 16 minutes to acquit Fred Cairns, William Casselberry, John Barries, Arthur Meese, William Maher and Sidney Elphick. Spectators cheered.

Jack Green and Sol Nitzberg were victims of the raid during agricultural labor troubles.

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DECEMBER 16th
embarking after Tuesday night's theatre or opera to Cherbourg and Southampton, Monday morning before Christmas; Bremen, Tuesday morning, two days before Christmas.

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German Firms Lose Appeal on Bonds In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Two German companies were unsuccessful yesterday in the Supreme Court in their effort to set aside a $1,197,583 judgment against them on account of non-payment of bonds, due, it was claimed, to foreign exchange regulations of the Hitler Government.

The justices decided against a plea that they review a ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals at New York upholding the judgment awarded the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, as trustee for bondholders.

William D. Whitney, New York attorney for the German companies, said in his petition that judgments under the circumstances were "uncollectible" and suggested that any effort to collect be made through diplomatic channels rather than the courts.

The Henderson Company, operator of a gasoline manufacturing plant at Sanford, Texas, was granted a review in its effort to escape compliance with provisions of a Texas law designed to halt waste of natural-gas resources.

A three-judge federal court in Texas had ruled against the company in its application for a permanent injunction against enforcement of certain provisions of the law.

The court refused to review a contention by the Pick Manufacturing Company of West Bend, Wis., that General Motors Corporation and its subsidiaries had violated anti-trust laws by contracts with retail automobile dealers on repairs and parts.

More Skyscrapers But Not Many More, Architect Predicts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—The day of skyscraper building is ending, declared Frank Lloyd Wright, leading American architect, in an address before members of the Philadelphia Art Alliance on Oct. 22. "We're going to see more skyscrapers," he said, "but not many more."

"The skyscraper," he continued, "is the apotheosis of the landlord. It should never have been built. The argument for it in the early days was that it would relieve congestion—but it has created it. The skyscraper is not new. It is really reactionary—just feudal towers built of steel and glass but made to look like masonry.

"This exaggeration we have mistaken for greatness. Cities have become uninhabitable. All the best people have moved out . . . All those who have offices have to go home—and that simple fact will bring about the end of the present urban order. . . . The skyscraper is the finish of a civilization. Now we have a more profound idea—that of decentralization.

"Coming up from Washington I saw a woman in a white apron selling vegetables by the road. She is more American than all the refined ladies in our city drawing rooms—more near the ideal of our forebears."

In the course of his criticism of skyscraper design, Mr. Wright asserted that "those great gifts, steel and glass" had not been intelligently used but that architects had continued to cover the exteriors of their steel buildings with stone faces "punctured with windows."

Mr. Wright concluded his talk with an appeal for life in the country in closer contact with nature.

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(Car illustrated is Nash Ambassador Six)

Again Nash is out to win with greater value . . . again Nash is a step ahead of the industry with bigger cars, more luxurious cars than America has ever before seen at anywhere near these prices. See them . . . and you'll get an entirely new conception of the *kind* of car you can afford this year!

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Knox Tells Labor Its Best Interest Lies With GOP

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, told Ohio labor last night that "its best interests lie with the Republican party."

Only unconstitutional or unsound measures, Colonel Knox said, have been given labor by the Roosevelt Administration. He held up the prospect of "work for all" and "real recovery" under a Landon-Knox regime.

"Recovery is on its way," the Chicagoan said in an address prepared for delivery here, "but it is still burdened by fear and uncertainty, and debt and taxes."

Thow Off Weight

"Real and final recovery will begin a week from tomorrow, when the people throw off the weight of federal interference with freedom of enterprise, when they elect Alfred M. Landon."

"And the one who will benefit most from the restoration of free enterprise will be the working man."

The Social Security Act, the handling of farm labor and domestic help, the NRA, the AAA, and the Guffey Act, all were included as Colonel Knox attacked the Administration's labor record.

The Republican vice-presidential candidate quoted Rexford G. Tugwell, Under Secretary of Agriculture, as writing that trade unionism has "asked nothing but larger bribes for greater degradation," and added:

"The chief adviser of the President thus insults union labor because it has fought for better working conditions instead of trying to tear down the temple of American industry.

Has Grand Prospect

"Labor in America has the grandest prospect on earth. And here is an Administration that wants to lead labor into the economic chaos and social ruin of political revolution. When, in Minnesota, it appears the only chance of winning is to join forces with a socialist Farmer-Labor combine, President Roosevelt scraps the Democratic party and indorses this socialist group."

Making the Social Security Act his special target, as he did earlier in the day during a tour of Ohio cities, Colonel Knox said it would take billions in taxes from working men and make them "the plaything of federal boondoggling."

Colonel Knox took a man 35 years old, earning $5 a day, for an illustration. For 30 years the worker would pay $43 a year, Knox said, although "probably he will be needing his wages for a growing family." And then if he lives to the age of 65, he will get a pension of $1.59 a day. "I have no quarrel with a government that tries to promote social security. What I quarrel with is a government that does not know what it is doing."

Earlier in the day Knox called the act "a fake."

Push Button Vote In English Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

MEMBERS of the Manchester City Council are to record their votes on civic problems simply by pressing a button. An automatic electrical vote-recording apparatus is being installed in the new City Council Chamber in the £750,000 Town Hall extension.

Two push-buttons, one green, the other red, representing respectively "For" and "Against," are being placed in front of each member's seat. Near the Lord Mayor, who presides over council meetings, is to be a small control and result cabinet in positions visible from all parts of the chamber.

Among the Cedars of Lebanon

Remnants of the Once Fabled Forest Are Reached on Heights Through a Jagged Canyon—On the Way at Dog River We Pass Twelve Tablets on the Cliffs —They Record Conquests From 1250 B. C. to 1918 A. D.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Twenty-third of 51 Articles

BEIRUT, Syria—I learned at Beirut, the chief seaport and the most modern city of Syria, that there is no accounting for names. Otherwise the beautiful, light-haired, blue-eyed, little American girl I met there would not have been called Cilicia.

Her father is a noble botanist who knows all about daisies, buttercups, and flaming poppies, while her charming mother is a gifted kindergarten teacher, but they have encumbered their fascinating daughter with the cognomen Cilicia.

She was my guide to the Cedars of Lebanon. I had a car all to myself, so insistently invited the whole family to come. But father had to teach the dark sons of Arab sheiks about the cabbage family, and mother had to show the white children of American professors how to express their inner harmony by making imaginary figures from clay, so they couldn't come.

Missed Class on China

However, Cilicia did, even though she had to skip her class about China. That was her history lesson. She told me about it on the way. "We learn by doing," she said.

"Doing what?" I asked.

"Making and flying kites," she explained. "I am the head of the Bird Kite Brigade. We won the prize. We're Shanghai."

"And what's Carton?" I asked.

"Canton," she corrected. "You can't fool me. Canton. Southern China's chief seaport. Rice district. Communistically inclined. Red Kite Brigade."

"And who was Confusion?"

"You mustn't be irreverent," she protested. "He was the great religious teacher. Gave five rules. And his name is Confucius."

By that time we were at a place called Dog River or, in Arabian, Nahr-el-Kelb, which flows into the Mediterranean, seven miles north of Beirut, and my little guide told me that was our first halt.

History on the Cliffs

A high cliff of solid rock overlooks the sea at this point and on it are carved 12 tablets. Between the first and last intervene some 3200 years. It is the most impressive page of history I have seen. Those 12 inscriptions overlooking this old trunk road and facing the sea make time disappear. They remove all boundaries between past and present, between ancient and modern.

The first was placed there to commemorate an expedition into Syria by Ramses the Second. He had left the pyramids, crossed the Wilderness of Sinai, traversed the Philistine plains, come along this road between the sea and promontory, and conquered at least a part of this land.

This is boasted of on the slab beside us, set up about 1250 B. C. Then, in 1860 A. D., the armies of Napoleon III came over the same road, usurped Ramses' plate and wrote their boast over his. The first Napoleon, uncle of Napoleon III, had been here earlier.

There are also tablets of Shalmaneser, the Assyrian conqueror who paved the way for his successor, Sargon, to take Samaria in 722 B. C., and so to end the northern Kingdom of Israel; of Nebuchadnezzar from Babylon, who took Jerusalem in 586 B. C., and so subjugated the southern Kingdom of Judah; of a Turkish sultan, a tablet written in 1517; of the French who took Damascus in 1920; and of the British who took Palestine in 1918.

The armies of the ages marched along this precipice beside the sea. My little guide and I climbed upon a high crag to watch them. Drums were beating, trumpets blaring, and sharp bronze or steel was flashing in the sun.

All the regiments had joined ranks in a timeless procession that had no end. Side by side were Thothmes and Tamerlane, Nebuchadnezzar and Napoleon, Chosroes and Caesar, Sennacherib and Saladin, Alexander and Allenby, Richard the Lion-Hearted and Ramses.

Medals glistened on their breasts, flags snapped before them, horse-tail plumes danced above their helmets, staffs of power and prowess were gripped in their right hands.

In their tread sounded the proud clank of victory.

And behind them in the dust, tramped uncounted soldiers, each company and battalion basically like every other. Well-dressed officers, straight and alert as spears; hard, domineering corporals, working as perfectly as clocks; sweaty, heavily burdened men stamped by our precipice, all carrying instruments of legalized murder.

"The Paths of Glory . . ."

All far from home in other peoples' land. Investing other peoples' cities. Taking other peoples' homes. Seeking glory, power or loot. Up from Egypt, past Ashkelon, through Tyre, on to Damascus. Every city on this road was sacked a score of times. The sights those old waves could describe I should not like to see. Age in, age out, blood ran down this road.

And whither are you marching, all you hosts? Whither are you going, O Sennacherib? To make your empire a dreary heap of yellow clay. You, Nebuchadnezzar? To make your Babylon a mound of bare black loam. You, Chosroes? To convert your empire into the vassal of a vassal. You, Napoleon? To the Beresina. You, Alexander? To swift disaster in Euphrates palaces. All, to consume the peoples, to devour the fruits of peaceful labor, lay vast lands waste and leave nations as booty through milleniums.

Lebanon's Jagged Canyons

But we cannot linger long, so rise from our sad and solemn watch, bid Shalmaneser adieu and speed along the shore to Tripoli, about 50 miles north of Beirut. There we turn sharply to the right along a road that ascends the Lebanon mountains and drive toward a high snow-crowned amphitheater in which nestles the last cluster of the famous cedars.

We follow a sinuous road through dense olive orchards, where prosperous peasants work with large, well-kept oxen. The people here are Christians, Maronites, the most advanced inhabitants of the Levant. They are educated, enterprising, and well organized; their orchards resemble those of Italy; their villages are of substantial gray stone houses as good as the best mountain homes in Switzerland.

The Maronites are the elite of Syria. For them the French have made special provisions.

Passing the lowlands and emerging from the olive orchards, we enter a deep winding gravine, with steep high walls on either side. It looks as though the mighty ridge of Lebanon has been shattered here. The ravine is like a jagged fissure in a piece of glass.

A horizontal streak of forked lightning once fell into the Lebanons and remained there as it struck. A capricious giant once drew a long seismograph needle through this ridge and its track is this defile.

Our chauffeur drives at full speed up the zigzag chasm to its scalloped end.

'Twas as though we were following the tangled folds of a ribbon which a whirlwind had strewn over the seats of a stadium. Below us were sheer precipitous depths. Above were towering heights. And in our rapid weaving back and forth, the sea constantly appeared before us. We were a shuttlecock, playing hide and seek with the Mediterranean.

"What do you think of this road?" I exclaimed to my guide.

Fragment of a Forest

"I play it's a very crooked, long-legged centipede," she said, "and we have to ride back and forth along every leg to get from the tail to the head. The cedar grove's the head, the tail is the sea."

"And it's full of stone dragons," she went on. "See that giant one here crawling down the slope? Our auto'll soon stitch a dozen loops around him."

The long ridge of stone did look remarkably like an enormous lizard sprawling on a steep escarpment.

"But where are your cedars?" I asked.

Way up there," she pointed. "That green patch in the show at the end of the gray ravine."

"Is that all? A mere postage stamp," I answered in disappointment. I could not believe her, but she proved to be right.

On one side of us we saw layer upon layer of rocks resting obliquely on edge, like a stack of pancakes on a badly tilted plate. In the depths, dug into the rocks, were many monasteries and convents. In the heights were gigantic terraces of rock, rising one above the other. After a while, we passed a daring village perched on another Gibraltar and in time looped our way around to another on the opposite side of the defile.

Then we began to feel cold. We were nearing the snow. Most of the mountain alcoves were behind and below us. We passed the last fold of the ribbon and began a steep saw-tooth climb toward the patch of green.

When we brought the auto to a stop under a large cedar tree, the radiator was boiling. We got out, crossed a little gully, and waded through the deep snow into a small forest.

Cedar-Perfumed Air

The trees, some 400 in number scattered thickly over a knoll, were not enormous in size, but to me very impressive. They filled the whole countryside with their scent. Some were very old. They were the glory of Lebanon, the finest trees in the whole Levant, the remnants of forests existing here in Solomon's time.

Having found a little clearing on the edge of the forest where we could see the encircling heights, 3000 feet above us, the magnificent canyon, dropping 6000 feet below us, and the sea in the distance, we sat down on a boulder to eat our lunch.

Text of Address By President At Hunter College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's address at Howard University last night:

I have a special interest in Howard University, because the Government of the United States has long had a special relationship to this institution.

Since 1879 Congress has made continuous and increasing appropriation year by year to help meet the general expenses of the university and its various departments—and to provide new buildings. And in part at least the Department of the Interior shares in the responsibility for the administration of the university. In a very real sense, therefore, Howard is one of the nation's institutions.

But I would be interested in this university even though the Government had no such relationship to it.

Its founding as an institution for the American Negro was a significant occasion. It typified America's faith in the ability of man to respond to opportunity regardless of race, or creed, or color.

University Has Grown

The American Negro's response to this opportunity in the field of higher learning has been prompt and eager as in other fields. In 1867 at the first term of Howard University 94 students enrolled. Today there are nearly 2000 students on the lists.

Howard University has not only grown steadily in numbers, but also in the range of its courses. To provide equal opportunities for Negro men and women, the university offers instruction in its colleges of libera l arts, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy and in the schools of law, engineering, architecture and music. A graduate school, recently organized, attracts graduates of other colleges and universities and has helped to make Howard University a real center of Negro culture in America.

Howard with justification may take pride in its high standards of scholarship among other American universities. Its schools of law and medicine are rated among the Class-A schools in the nation.

Despite the constant raising of the scholastic standards of the university, as the years went by, the demand for higher education among our Negro citizens increased to an extent which created a strain upon its facilities.

Part of Federal Projects

And so the Federal Government has provided three new structures for it. These represent the happy conjunction of two important Federal Government programs to meet the difficulties of the depression.

They are a part of our nation-wide projects to reduce unemployment by building useful public works. They are also a part of our nation-wide program to insure the normal maintenance and necessary expansion of educational facilities for use, even in a time of depression.

Our purpose was not only to provide work in all sections for all parts of the population, but to enable them all to share in the benefits to be obtained from these works so long as bricks and mortar shall endure.

As far as it was humanly possible, the Government has followed the policy that among American citizens there should be no forgotten men and no forgotten races. It is a wise and truly American policy. We shall continue faithfully to observe it.

Howard University has shared as of right in our public works program. These Government-financed improvements in the facilities of this great center of Negro education should enable it to continue to provide for its students cultural opportunities comparable to those offered by other first-class institutions of higher learning in the country.

At its last commencement, Howard University sent forth 245 graduates to join nearly 10,000 alumni in all parts of the world. Here is a record of which the Negro race may be proud. It is a record of which America is proud. It is further fulfillment of our dream of providing better and better educational facilities for all our people.

Today we dedicate this new chemistry building, this temple of science, to industrious and ambitious youth. May they come here and learn the lessons of science and carry the benefits of science to their fellow men.

Landon Gives Nation New Liberty Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

ganda machine" in Washington, which he intimated has existed not only in the Roosevelt Administration, but "has been a growing evil for many years." He said he would appoint and vest with power a new Director of the Budget, and if he got the chance, a new Comptroller of the Currency. He charged that the Administration had violated the Constitution by drafting revenue legislation on the executive side, when it is legally required to originate in the House of Representatives.

These points were nearly all grasped by the attentive audience and applauded. The Philadelphia rally manifestly did much to stir up and encourage the party forces in Pennsylvania. That Mayor S. Davis Wilson consorted with Governor Landon encouraged those who felt he might swing many votes to the New Deal. You had only to stand in one of Philadelphia's railway stations and see the many parties of Republican workers scattering to the communities withing striking radius, to see that their energies were aroused, their enthusiasm stirred by this contact with the candidate.

Governor Landon, who is recovered from his recent indisposition never looked happier—nor more determined—than in his Philadelphia appearance. He had a long day, beginning with conferences within the District of Columbia, and extending through Maryland and Delaware and a full afternoon in Philadelphia, but he delivered his speech most forcefully. He had the crowd with him at every point.

Footnote on Guillotine

There is a footnote to write on Governor Landon's quotation of the guillotine reference in his Baltimore speech yesterday, reported in yesterday's Monitor. The reference was placed in the Democratic Digest by Mrs. Helen Essary, it is credibly reported, in a jesting mood. Mrs. Essary is a columnist for William Randolph Hearst's Washington Times, though herself a loyal Democrat. Governor Landon was given the quotation and used it in good faith, describing the suggestion to set up a guillotine in front of the Supreme Court building as "this is their position." It is ironical that Governor Landon used the reference at Baltimore, because Mrs. Essary's husband, J. Fred Essary, is the well-known Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

Philadelphia Crowd Yells Its Approval of Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, Oct. 26—Here is the picture of one of the most effective rallies for a presidential candidate conducted during the present campaign.

The people in this vast auditorium had been sitting in their places a long time before Governor Landon arrived, and it had not been very exciting. There was no community singing; no jazz; no snappy crooning; there was only a little music; there was—it is true—a lady who looked like the Statue of Liberty—but there was a whole lot of local oratory.

Cheers "Lift Roof"

The introducer, M. Harvey Taylor, state chairman, reached the last paragraph of his introduction when spectators in the galleries spotted Governor Landon coming on at the rear of the stage. Whereupon they lifted the roof. Twenty thousand persons yelling, indoors, make a lot of noise.

They kept it up for six and one-half minutes. There was no demonstration-meter in the hall, but it seemed as if the total volume was as high as any hit by the Democratic convention in this same hall. These were solid cheers, coming from deep throats.

Governor Landon appeared to be happy, as he grinned and waved his arms at the distant hazy corners of the hall. He advanced around the sides of the black and gold lectern, learned out and waved to the crowd. He had to stand there for the full six and one-half minutes, waving and nodding and smiling broadly.

Roars of Approval

After all, these were Pennsylvania Republicans, and they listened intently to the speech, catching nearly everyone of its points, picking them up with roars of approval. As ever, they were delighted with the rhetorical questions, and fell to shouting the answers.

"Who is going to pay the bill?" asked Governor Landon, answering the first time himself, "we are."

"You said it, Alf," came a cry from the rafters.

"Who is paying the 12 billions which this Administration has already collected?" he asked. "We are," sang out the crowd.

"Who is going to put an end to this extravagance?" "We are," the crowd roared with so sustained a fervor that Governor Landon stepped back from his lectern and laughed with delight.

He was not a virtuoso playing with the sympathies of the crowd. He was giving them straight ideas that they wanted to hear. And finally when he said, "When I take office as Chief Executive—" the whole hall burst into sustained yells of approval. These people were 100 per cent for the vigorous, fighting, square-jawed, twinkly-eyed Kansan who stood at the rostrum.

Landon Grins

These yells lasted so long, and were so fervent, that again Governor Landon stepped back, and looked around at his friends on the platform with a merry grin. Then he finished his sentence: " . . . I shall put an end to the use of relief funds for political purposes."

This correspondent covered most of the later speeches in the Republican campaign of 1932. This is his chief basis of comparison. President Hoover at that time received a measure of lukewarm applause. There were few or no yells throughout his speeches. He was heard—sometimes with respect—never with great enthusiasm. He regularly spoke well over an hour, sometimes an hour and a half. And it is merely a recordable, observable fact that the Republicans of 1936 are warmly fond of their standard bearer, prepared to work for him and yell for him. He looks friendly and handsome, and cleancut, down on the platform. Whether or not the election is controlled by other factors, there is no denying that Governor Landon's personal campaign is reaching new heights of effectiveness.

New Anti-Coughlin Suit Filed in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—Attorney B. F. Sacharow, as counsel for John H. O'Donnell of Pittsburgh, filed in Common Pleas Court yesterday a suit asking removal of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and six trustees from the National Union for Social Justice.

Mr. O'Donnell instituted a similar action at Detroit, Oct. 16.

Mrs. Roosevelt Starts Busy Campaign Week By Curtain Shopping

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt began a busy week in New York yesterday by shopping for curtains and kitchen utensils.

The equipment was for a New York apartment, where she will be with her secretary, Mrs. Malvina Scheider, until Saturday night, when she will join the President after the Madison Square Garden rally and go to Hyde Park.

On her calendar for the week are rallies, luncheons, dinners and teas in the five boroughs, which she will attend with Mrs. Herber H. Lehman, wife of the Governor, and Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Democratic candidate for re-election as representative at large.

Mrs. O'Day will do all the speaking, with Mrs. Roosevelt giving merely brief greetings.

The President's wife, who accompanied him on his 300-mile motor trip through New England, spent a quiet week-end at the Val Kill cottage at Hyde Park. She worked on her mail, went for a long walk and ate Sunday dinner with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, her daughter, Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Boettiger, and two of her grandchildren, Curtis and Eleanor Dall.

Miss Marian Dickerman and Miss Doris Goodwin of the Todhunter School in New York, and Miss Nancy Cook also were at Val Kill cottage for the week-end.

Mrs. Roosevelt'e schedule today foreign language division of the included a luncheon meeting of the Lehman-Bray committee at the Hotel Commodore. She came to New York by train from Hyde Park last night.

National Labor Parley Called

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced Oct. 25 the third national conference on labor legislation to be held here, Nov. 9-11. State governors have been asked to send official delegates, and state federations of labor to be represented. Individuals in close association with labor problems also have been invited.

Roosevelt Assures Negroes They Are Not Forgotten Men

(Continued from Page 1)

little clapboard town hall of the village of Hyde Park.

Democrats Regard Sphinx

Democratic politicians stood before the sphinx of vastly increased registration figures today, and scratched their heads. More and more that huge, enigmatic sphinx looms up into the 1936 election sky, and dominates the whole horizon. Who is registering in such increased numbers?—why are they registering? One week from today the sphinx will speak, but in the meantime, despite all the confidence which they express publicly and privately, New Deal leaders cannot but look on those huge figures of increased, unexplained, inexplicable registration figures rolling in on them in reports from all over the United States, without a feeling of awe and wonder.

That increased registration figure, probably more than any other one thing, is sending Mr. Roosevelt forth again tonight to make the last political drive of this campaign.

Outdid Harvard Crowd

It is the same reason, in effect, which caused the singular interest in the dedication of a new chemistry building at a relatively obscure Negro college here in Washington yesterday. The turnout of newspaper men, cameramen; loudspeaker equipment, New Deal officials, was bigger than the gathering at the Harvard tercentenary.

It is perfectly true that Howard University is probably the greatest center of Negro culture and higher education in America, possibly in the world with its 2000 undergraduates, first-class equipment and tradition. Nevertheless, the occasion would have passed without a ripple under any other circumstances than those of yesterday, when it occurred in the middle of a presidential election, in which the Negro vote may prove the turning point in a number of big cities.

President Roosevelt told listeners that "among American citizens there should be no forgotten men and no forgotten races."

Yet if bystanders expected that the President would launch out into a direct political appeal for negro votes they were mistaken. He made no comment on elections or public affairs generally save a brief remark that "our purpose (in setting up the PWA) was not only to provide work in all sections for all parts of the population, but to enable them all to share in the benefits to be obtained from these works." This was a reference to the fact that the Howard University chemistry building was built under PWA financing.

A good deal that Mr. Roosevelt's presence at the dedication yesterday implied was put into words at the same ceremonies by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, whose address was broadcast with the rest of the ceremony.

If the Negroes were not already predisposed to the New Deal, which they are commonly stated, and generally believed to be, the tactics of anti-Roosevelt forces would have pushed many of them over to the Democratic side. It is recalled, for example, that at the convention of anti-Roosevelt followers of Eugene Talmadge in Georgia, last summer, photographs of Mrs. Roosevelt were circulated showing her being escorted around Howard University.

Acted as Boomerang

Though such photographs were designed as anti-Roosevelt propaganda in Georgia, where it was unavailing, the reverse effect of such attacks in Negro communities outside the South is obvious.

The enigmatic sphinx of this year's huge registration increases is visible in another development: the great increases in campaign contributions in this election.

According to the latest compilation of the Associated Press, Republican disbursements to date amount to $6,160,999, while equivalent Democratic disbursements amount to $2,856,074. This makes a total of $9,016,973 to date, or more than twice the cost of the 1932 campaign already. With expenditures of the minor parties, outside organizations, and the individual candidates themselves, the total is believed to amount already to $11,000,000, or above—and more in sight.

The Republicans, according to these figures, which are based in part on the legally exact records made to Congress, are spending about $2 for every $1 spent by the Democrats.

Nothing New for GOP

Republicans nearly always receive larger campaign contributions than Democrats, this being true in 1932 and before, but the fiscal discrepancy this year is somewhat larger than usual. Democrats assert that Republicans represent the propertied class, and accordingly are better able to get donations; Republicans retort that with the $4,000,000,000 Democratic work relief expenditure Landon followers cannot compete with Democratic favors no matter how large their fund.

Increased expenditures run parallel with the increased registrations, and show the interest which exists in both parties in the chief question mark of the election. Again accepting the Associated Press estimates, the total registered voters this year to date number 55,427,000, which means 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 more voters eligible than in 1932.

This means uncertainty for both parties. Its dynamic effect is just as compulsive in driving Governor Landon to a fighting finish as it is in sending President Roosevelt out on the final days of the campaign. Both parties naturally claim that the increased enrollment is due to their own pledges and blandishments. The public won't know which is right until the question mark is resolved and the sphinx begins to speak, sometime about midnight on Nov. 3.

Far Fewer Bottles Found After Navy Game at Princeton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26—After viewing the scanty crop of empty liquor bottles harvested in Palmer Stadium following the football game between Princeton University and the United States Naval Academy here Saturday, university officials admitted today that the plea of Dr. Harold W. Dodds, Princeton's president, for abstinence at athletic contests had been agreeably effective.

Scarcely a wheelbarrow load of "dead soldiers" was gathered by custodians of the stadium and it was recalled that after the Princeton-Dartmouth game last fall, two truck loads of bottles were carted off. Ideal weather conditions this year might have had some effect in discouraging the use of liquor, it was said.

Dr. Dodds' request that spectators attending Princeton athletic affairs avoid the use of alcohol was addressed to all persons who had reserved seats for the Princeton-Navy game, but undergraduates appeared to accept the admonition as a direct order to them, and Princeton men were seen here as on their very best behavior for the occasion.

Dr. Dodds had no comment to make upon the situation and other officials of the university had little to say. The trend of public sentiment, on the other hand, appeared to favor the decision of the university to call a halt upon riotous and convivial conduct at events held under its auspices.

U. S. Safe With Landon, Gov. Merriam Declares

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27 (AP)—With Alfred M. Landon as President of the United States, Gov. Frank F. Merriam said in a radio address here last night, "the people of this nation may rest tranquilly and securely under a guidance and leadership that respects our rights and will protect our interests."

The Governor, in his first formal address on behalf of the Landon candidacy, asserted it is impossible to assess definitely "to what extent our liberties and forms of Government are assailed in the current struggle for control of the Federal Government."

"But this we do know," he said, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees of the Republican Party represent and are fighting for those things in American life which have made us and will continue to make us a great, industrious, productive, progressive and free pepole. . . .

"In this distress and suffering other peoples may have surrendered their rights and liberties to the dictator and the despot, or may have submitted to the rule of the so-called 'strong man' but in America where the distress has been no less severe and the suffering no less widespread, we have remained steadfast.

"We will not surrender those principles and ideals of liberty which mean more to us and to the future of America than any other single issue of influence."

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Identical — opposite. Co-ordinate—disparate. Extensive—atomic. United — segregated. Plenary — incomplete. Regular—anomalous. Anterior — posterior. Glabrous — salebrous. Mobile — stationary. Refractory—obedient.

2. Need, Feed, Fend, Fond, Bond, Bone, Hone, Hove, Have.

3. There are several ways. Here is one for each number:

(0) 44 - 44
(1) 44/44
(2) 4/4 + 4/4
(3) 4 + 4 + 4 + 4
(4) 4 − 4 + 4 + 4
(5) $\sqrt{4} \times \sqrt{4} + 4/4$
(6) 4 + 4 + 4 + $\sqrt{4}$
(7) 44/4 − 4
(8) 4 x 4 − 4 − 4
(9) 4 + 4 + 4/4
(10) 4 + 4 + 4 − $\sqrt{4}$
(11) 44 ÷ $\sqrt{4 \times 4}$
(12) 4 x $\sqrt{4}$ x $\sqrt{4}$ - 4
(13) 44/4 + $\sqrt{4}$
(14) 4 + .4 + $\sqrt{4}$ + $\sqrt{4}$
(15) 44/4 + 4
(16) 4 + 4 + 4 + 4
(17) 4 x 4 + 4/4
(18) 4 + .4 + 4 + 4
(19) 4 + 4 − .4 + .4
(20) (4 + .4) + (4 + .4)

4. C up B or D (Cupboard).

5. Popularity gained in devious ways cannot last; the only popularity of value is popularity based on virtue.—Patrick Henry.

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Text of Address By President At Hunter College
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's address at Howard University last night:
I have a special interest in Howard University, because the Government of the United States has long had a special relationship to this institution.
Since 1879 Congress has made continuous and increasing appropriation year by year to help meet the general expenses of the university and its various departments—and to provide new buildings. And in part at least the Department of the Interior shares in the responsibility for the administration of the university. In a very real sense, therefore, Howard is one of the nation's institutions.
But I would be interested in this university even though the Government had no such relationship to it.
Its founding as an institution for the American Negro was a significant occasion. It typified America's faith in the ability of man to respond to opportunity regardless of race, or creed, or color.
University Has Grown
The American Negro's response to this opportunity in the field of higher learning has been prompt and eager as in other fields. In 1867 at the first term of Howard University 94 students enrolled. Today there are nearly 2000 students on the lists.
Howard University has not only grown steadily in numbers, but also in the range of its courses. To provide equal opportunities for Negro men and women, the university offers instruction in its colleges of libera l arts, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy and in the schools of law, engineering, architecture and music. A graduate school, recently organized, attracts graduates of other colleges and universities and has helped to make Howard University a real center of Negro culture in America.
Howard with justification may take pride in its high standards of scholarship among other American universities. Its schools of law and medicine are rated among the Class-A schools in the nation.
Despite the constant raising of the scholastic standards of the university, as the years went by, the demand for higher education among our Negro citizens increased to an extent which created a strain upon its facilities.
Part of Federal Projects
And so the Federal Government has provided three new structures for it. These represent the happy conjunction of two important Federal Government programs to meet the difficulties of the depression.
They are a part of our nation-wide projects to reduce unemployment by building useful public works. They are also a part of our nation-wide program to insure the normal maintenance and necessary expansion of educational facilities for use, even in a time of depression.
Our purpose was not only to provide work in all sections for all parts of the population, but to enable them all to share in the benefits to be obtained from these works so long as bricks and mortar shall endure.
As far as it was humanly possible, the Government has followed the policy that among American citizens there should be no forgotten men and no forgotten races. It is a wise and truly American policy. We shall continue faithfully to observe it.
Howard University has shared as of right in our public works program. These Government-financed improvements in the facilities of this great center of Negro education should enable it to continue to provide for its students cultural opportunities comparable to those offered by other first-class institutions of higher learning in the country.
At its last commencement, Howard University sent forth 245 graduates to join nearly 10,000 alumni in all parts of the world. Here is a record of which the Negro race may be proud. It is a record of which America is proud. It is further fulfillment of our dream of providing better and better educational facilities for all our people.
Today we dedicate this new chemistry building, this temple of science, to industrious and ambitious youth. May they come here and learn the lessons of science and carry the benefits of science to their fellow men.

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Delegates' List For Buenos Aires Parley Made Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—Unofficial but reliable reports of the personnel which the United States will send to the Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires circulated here today, making it apparent that the United States will render all possible assistance in procuring substantial results from the conference.

It is to be a full-dress diplomatic delegation assisted by a large staff of technical advisers and experts sufficient to advise the delegation completely on every phase of inter-American problems which may arise.

In addition to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the delegation will include Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles, under whose jurisdiction at the State Department fall all Latin-American affairs, and Alexander Weddell, United States Ambassador to Argentina.

May Include Woman

Other probable members are Adolf A. Berle, now adviser to Mayor LaGuardia of New York and members of the original group of Roosevelt advisors, Mrs. Burton Musser, Utah Democrat who speaks Spanish fluently, and two others as yet uncertain.

The technical staff is expected to include Richards Southgate, chief of the State Department's division of protocol; Henry Norweb, United States Minister to Bolivia; Warren Kelchener, chief of the State Department's division of Latin-American affairs, and Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department. There will be several others, including some Democrats, whose position on the delegation will be due rather to their services to the party than to their diplomatic qualifications.

May Be Many Changes

This list is still subject to change and addition. The final list has not been made up, and will not be announced for several days yet.

It is, of course, axiomatic that the entire picture will change should President Roosevelt be defeated for re-election. The date of the conference was fixed to follow after the elections at the insistence of the Latin-American states, which did not wish to be in the position of negotiating with an Administration which is about to go out of office.

Should Governor Landon be elected, it is expected that one of two things will happen. Either the conference will be called off or Mr. Landon will be consulted extensively on the course of American action and representatives of his will be included in the delegation.

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4 States 'Recognized' Italy's Conquest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome, Oct. 27

WITH recognition by the Third Reich of "Italopia"—the Italian Empire of Ethiopia—a total of four governments are now considered to have given at least indirect and tacit recognition to the conquest. Hungary has extended its trade agreements with Italy to include Ethiopia. Austria's Minister to Rome has credentials addressed to Victor Emmanuel of Italy as "King and Emperor." The Turkish Government has withdrawn its Minister from Addis Ababa and given over the protection of Turkish citizens in Ethiopia to the Italian Viceroy.

Duce Urges Italians To Move to Ethiopia

(Continued from Page 1)

plans are approved by the advisory board on industry set up by the Ministry of Colonies on which sit representatives of the Confederation of Industrialists they will start preliminary studies and surveys.

Await Rain's End

With the end of the rainy season, the Italian Government is beginning to execute the great road-building program which will open up the country and it will rebuild Addis Ababa in accordance with plans already approved. To carry on this work, cement works and brick factories must be opened on the spot, electric power stations must be built, transports organized, engineering shops for repairs, saw-mills, and printing plants are required, and various crafts must be exercised to meet the needs of the large and growing Italian settlement.

Besides these essential activities, there are other industries which it is said can be profitably carried on in Ethiopia, such for instance as the manufacture of ice and other heavy products which it would be unprofitable to ship from Italy.

For Urgent Needs

Companies organized on lines similar to those for exploiting natural resources are being formed to meet the more urgent of these needs. Such are the "Ethiopia Cement Works, Ltd.," capital 20,000,000 lire, the "Brick Industry in Ethiopia Company" and the "National Company for Electric Enterprises in Ethiopia," capital 20,000,000 lire to be raised to 100,000,000.

In the case of business enterprise which does not lend itself to large-scale organization the Confederation assists by selecting and co-ordinating the applications for authorization made to the Ministry of Colonies by individual firms.

All those made prior to July 1 have already been studied and annotated with the assistance of the Provincial Syndical Unions which are organs of the Fascist Corporations. A number of these applications have already been approved and 55 industrial firms and companies with capital resources varying between a minimum of 200,000 lire and a maximum of 90,000,000 lire have been authorized to start business in the new Empire.

Wallace Declares Taxation Is Means To Balance Budget

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in a speech prepared for delivery yesterday at a Democratic campaign meeting forecast sufficient national income "within a year or two" to permit a balanced budget and a start toward reduction of the national debt "provided the Administration then in power has the courage to collect a fair share from the taxpayers according to their ability to pay."

"The Federal Government," he said, "has gone into debt since 1933 because state and local governments were without resources, because it could borrow at lower interest rates and finally because federal expenditures would mean a lighter tax burden on the farmer and home owner."

In discussion of the question of government spending the Secretary asked his hearers "in fairness and common sense to look beyond the individual trees to the forest as a whole."

"You will find," he continued, "that out of $5,125,000,000 spent for direct and work relief approximately 60 per cent has poured back into the market place to buy food."

Florida to Probe Browder Incident

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP)—Governor Sholtz ordered an investigation today of the Earl Browder incident at Tampa, where a band of men prevented an address Sunday by the Communist candidate for President.

His action followed telegraphed complaints from Communist party leaders, the International Labor Defense and others.

Tampa Law Officers Held For Browder Disturbance

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 27 (AP)—Arrests and protests were sequels today to the disturbance which broke up an address by Earl Browder, Communist Party Presidential candidate. Three men were held under $1000 bonds each on charges of assault and battery, aggravated assault with a deadly weapon and affray. They were Constable Fred W. Newberger, Deputy Constable John J. Parish and Lawrence Ponder, former deputy sheriff.

American Legion caps were worn by several members of the band which charged into the crowd gathered to hear Mr. Browder Sunday. Tampa Legion posts adopted resolutions saying the disturbance "was wholly without the knowledge or consent of the Legion and in contravention of its principles." The Communst Party of Florida sent a telegram signed by Alfred Bell, secretary, to Governor Sholtz demanding "that you investigate the status of law enforcement in Tampa."

Douglas Planes Entering New Field

Huge craft recently wheeled off her cradle in Santa Monica harbor is designed to carry 32 persons and has a flying range of 1500 miles

Aviation Comment

Early this summer on a visit to the Douglas plant in Santa Monica, Calif., we saw a huge shape resembling the vanished "whaleback" boats of the Great Lakes in process of construction in one of the hangars. Only recently this huge shape, finished, was wheeled off her cradle in Santa Monica harbor and with Carl Cover, Douglas official, at the controls, Douglas's debut into the larger flying boat field was made.

The new boat, the DF, built for demonstration to world airlines, according to Douglas officials, is a 32-passenger craft, sister in design, if not in size, to the transoceanic flying boats. She was reported begun as a naval order which was first rejected and then taken up again by the navy when Japan manifested an interest in the design.

Smaller than the transpacific clippers, the Douglas flying boat strikes a happy design efficiency between pay load and fuel load. It has a 1500-mile range fully loaded, carrying 1620 gallons of fuel. With 12 passengers and crew of four it has a range of 3300 miles. Thus it would be able easily, for instance, to make the San Francisco-Hawaii jump with the smaller load.

Douglas engineers anticipate that development of a more efficient fuel or Diesel engines might aid in lessening the limitation on flight range imposed by the fuel load. Top speed of the new boat is 185 miles, cruising speed 167 miles, by means of the twin 1000-horsepower radial engines. Gross weight is 14½ tons, wing span is 95 feet, length 70 feet. Accommodations contain seats only. crew quarters, separate sanitary facilities and baggage, mail and cargo space.

* * *

Plans for establishment of two pioneer air routes were announced to the world during the last week. One was a pact between Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin official, for a Zeppelin line between the United States and Germany, and the other was the setting of July 1, 1937, by C. D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Transportation, as the date of the inauguration of a 16-hour trans-Canada service from Montreal to Vancouver.

Under the terms of the Zeppelin pact the American marine subsidy act would be extended to permit the payment of a subsidy for Zeppelin building to carry the mails across the Atlantic, formation of an American Zeppelin company and the construction by it of two Zeppelins, and ratification of an agreement whereby the American and German Zeppelin builders would pool their resources for a joint service.

With the willingness of Congress to pay construction and operating subsidies for zeppelins, American capital is already lined up to finance the American part of the zeppelin line. The zeppelin plant at Akron, Ohio, would probably build the two ships. Terminals tentatively chosen in the United States are Morristown, N. J., and Hybla Valley, near Alexandria, Va.

Difficulties seen in the way of consummation of the zeppelin line are: necessity of securing the President's approval; Congress's uncertain attitude toward zeppelin subsidies; opposition of the heavier-than-air interests which are already planning to span the ocean, and, finally, the chilly attitude of Germany toward a German-American treaty of air commerce.

The Canadian transcontinental airline would in all probability be set up through co-operation between the Government and private enterprise, with possible tieup with the Canadian railroads. Eight millions have been spent in providing beacons, landing fields and other necessary services in Canada incidental to the operation of a line, Mr. Howe, transportation minister, recently made a 10-day survey of American airlines for study purposes.

College Students Learn Rudiments Of U. S. Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—With a special communication from President Roosevelt and an interview with Governor Landon included in its 34 pages, the National Student Mirror, publication of the National Student Federation of America, yesterday was circulated on the campuses of 750 American colleges and universities as "A Primer for Democracy."

In addition to the communications from President Roosevelt and Governor Landon, this publication received the co-operation in the presentation of this special issue from Norman Thomas and William Lemke, as well as from a large number of other leading public figures.

Other contributors include William Allen White, A. A. Berle Jr., Frank E. Gannett, Eugene Grace, George N. Peek, Roger N. Baldwin, Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Virgil Jordan.

Negro College Roll at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—An all-time record for registration has been established by the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes, a state institution for higher learning, located at Greensboro, it was announced here. By classes, the enrollment is divided as follows: Freshmen, 257; sophomores, 157, juniors, 130; seniors, 99, and special students, 22. The increase in enrollment shows more than a proportionate gain in agricultural and mechanical fields, though last year the Agricultural and Technical College ranked ahead of all the other Negro land grant colleges in the country in proportionate enrollment in these fields.

The New Douglas Flying Boat

Master of Men Foreshadowed In 'T. R.' as New York Child

In 1905 William James wrote a social letter to Henry Lee Higginson, and the greater part of it was taken up with the subject of Theodore Roosevelt, whose 78th anniversary is celebrated today. Professor James said he had been having a discussion about T. R. with a friend, a woman, and it had resulted in making him Roosevelt's faithful henchman.

"Think of the mighty good will of him," he exclaimed, in the beautiful, flowing hand which hardly changed between James' eighteenth and sixty-eighth years; "of his enjoyment of his post, of his power as a preacher, of the number of things to which he gives his attention, of the safety of his second thoughts, of the increased courage he is showing and, above all, of the fact that he is an open, instead of an underground, leader, whom the voters can control once in four years, when he runs away; whose heart is in the right place, who is an enemy to red tape and quibbling and everything that in general the word 'politician' stands for.

"That significance of him in the popular mind is a great national asset, and it would be a shame to let it run to waste until it has done a lot more work for us. His ambitions are not selfish; he only wants to do good!"

Tracing Back

This estimate of him, made when T. R. was 48, is particularly interesting because now, at the time of his anniversary, many will be reviewing his life for their own interests, and many of the qualities which Professor James observed in him were qualities that had their origin in the cast and affairs of his childhood.

At the time when the Roosevelt family was living at 28 East Twentieth Street Teedie (T. R.), Ellie (Elliott) and Connie (Corinne) comprised the nursery population. The elder Theodore Roosevelt was the son of Cornelius Van Shaak Roosevelt and Margaret his wife; Cornelius was a prosperous merchant who maintained his staid and dignified abode at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth Street.

In the Country

T. R. was not strong as a child, and his unequal attempts to keep up with the other children in the family indicates that he shared what Sir Walter Scott characterizes as "the fine impatience of childhood" in keeping a handicap from spoiling his life.

It was at a farm the Roosevelts rented at Madison, N. J., that young T. R. got the beginning of the idea that he passed in his time to thousands of children and parents; that liberty in the summertime greatly stimulates a child's imagination; the opportunity to roam about, in wind, in rain, in sunshine, in starlight, the opportunity to fill in the surroundings with people of its own imagination, and to watch the furred and feathered creatures of the out-of-doors, is a preparation for the good life hardly to be equaled in the abundance of its lessons. At Madison, the Roosevelt children had a Shetland pony named Pony Grant, in honor of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant—a pony which seems to have possessed some of the General's more doughty habits.

Wild Creatures

So T. R. loved the out of doors and all of nature, long indeed before he imagined that one day he would seek strange trails in the world's impenetrable places.

Sometimes his enthusiasm for the creatures of the out-of-doors visited strange burdens on the household. There was the time when he advertised far and wide—without due council with the family—that he would pay any and all who would find and fetch them to him, 10 cents per field mouse, and 35 cents per family of field mice.

The plan might have had no serious results, were it not for the fact that a sudden decision was made to have Teedie go off to the Berkshires on a visit. Indeed he went in such a hurry, and there was so much to do at the last moment, that he had no time to notify the family that there might be field mouse arrivals. It was a trying time for those left behind, and the details bear witness to the power of advertising, even in 1868.

In 1869, the Roosevelt children—definitely sure that it meant the end of all good times in summer for them—were convoyed to Europe by their parents, on the first of many trips intended to exert a beneficial educational effect. They set out in paddle-wheeler Scotia, and before they returned to the States in the spring of 1870, they dutifully looked at a great deal that was undoubtedly broadening but colossally boring, too, as far as they were concerned.

Their letters, however, were brisk and informative, containing well-behaved reports of "shattos" seen at Schönbrunn, and the like.

In the Eternal City their mother expressed a wistful desire that she could persuade them to do more than play leap frog on the Pincian Hill.

They did have some fun in England, especially at Hampton Court, because of the Maze. Nor did they mind the Nile as much as they might have, for they had a boat to row, as they wrote to friends and relatives, of "between lessons and ruins."

Down in Egypt

From the time T. R. was 14, he was absolutely wrapped up in nature study. An interval when the family coursed up and down the Nile on a dahabeah was chiefly agreeable because (a) of shore trips by young T. R., when he used a really uncontrollable donkey as a means of transportation in search of specimens; and (b) long hours on the deck of the dahabeah, when he prepared his specimens to take home, gaped at and admired by the whole crew of Egyptian sailors who sat around him in a ring, entranced.

He acquired a tremendous feeling for the great and mysterious Nile; he loved Karnak by moonlight, and his imagination was completely captured by the sight of the columns thousands of years old. Also he found time to prepare an incomparable lecture on the quail.

Learning German

But days in that comparative paradise drew to a close and the Roosevelt children were convoyed to Dresden. There, to their incredulous dismay, they were separated, farmed out, as it were, with two German families, so that they might learn to speak the language.

The children really didn't like the Dresden interlude at all, so they were forced to find themselves a bulwark of protection against its more dismal aspects. This they did in the establishment of what they called the Dresden Literary American Club, and it will be seen that T. R. really needed to keep in touch with mice, inasmuch as he prepared a truly remarkable story to read at one of the meetings (the members wrote poems and stories in the week, which they then read to the club when it met, Sunday afternoons, at an aunt's house) which was called "Mrs. Field Mouse's Dinner Party"; in it are to be found traces of that quality which many people were to remark in an older Roosevelt, an enormous perception of and scorn for social hypocrisies.

One wonders if perhaps a skilled novelist was not lost to the world when T. R. became a servant of the public good. Surely there was a capacity there, which gave a boy of 14 sufficient perception to do this acute bit of character observation:

Mrs. Field Mouse (aside to a friend, seeing Lady Maybug arriving for the dinner party)—Stupid old thing! Always first! Aloud to Lady Maybug—How charming to see you so prompt. I can *always* rely on *your* being on *time*, Lady Maybug!

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Americans Get a Preview Of U. S. Navy in Transition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 — The U. S. Navy today hung out the "at home" shingle and welcomed the American public to a pre-view of a modern navy.

At every navy yard and at hundreds of ports where naval vessels are anchored up and down both Atlantic and Pacific coasts and along the Gulf of Mexico the public was invited to come and see what it is getting for its money when it spends $500,000,000 a year on a navy.

And what the average American saw today as he followed the jaunty bluejackets through the polished and shining intricacies of a modern man-of-war was a fighting service with high morale, tremendous enthusiasm, and pride in the knowledge that there is now being forged for its use a new fleet of ships as different from the old navy of the World War as that navy was different from its predecessor of the Spanish War period.

Transition Not Obvious

This transition to still another "new navy" is not altogether apparent to the layman merely because in surface things the changes of the past decade are not so obvious as was the change from wood to steel, or from open guns to turrets. In fact many of the devices which make the "new navy" so different are never seen except by those in the service. Yet actually on display here today are the first run samples of a fleet which makes the ships of 1914 as absolete as the "white fleet" which Admiral Dewey led into Manila Bay.

These new ships are of course only samples of what the whole fleet will be like when the present construction program is complete and if Congress continues to provide money for naval replacement at the present rate. With the exception of the heavy cruiser category, in which the oldest unit was laid down no farther back than 1927, most of the ships are still of the old navy.

Leads in New Ones Building

But more new ones are being built today for the American Navy than for any other navy in the world. Actually there are 95 new naval vessels now on the ways with a total tonnage of 288,215. By comparison, Britain has 78 ships of a total of 266,781 tons under construction while Japan lags far behind with 34 ships of 93,907 tons being built.

Only in the battleship category is the United States Navy still lacking modern ships The newest, the Colorado, was completed in 1923, since when capital ships have been banned by naval treaties. With the expiration of treaty restrictions at the end of the current year, however, two new ships in this class will be laid down which, when completed, will mark great advance in naval construction.

Carrying the same side and deck armor protection and the same number of heavy guns, the new ships will have a speed at least 10 knots faster than the Colorado which can do no better than 21 knots.

More Formidable Combination

In other words, the tremendous defensive strength and striking power of the battleship is to be combined with the speed of a fast cruiser thereby injecting an entirely new equation into naval strategy and tactics.

In aircraft carriers the new navy is already in being. The Ranger, completed in 1934, is only 14,500 tons in displacement, but carries approximately as many planes as the giant Lexington or Saratoga, each of 33,000 tons, or twice the size of the Ranger. Thus in the space of 10 years naval design has succeeded in doubling the plane-carrying capacity of a carrier.

Three more carriers are on the ways. The Yorktown, launched and nearly complete, and Enterprise, almost ready to be launched, are both of 20,000 tons and will carry well over 100 planes each.

Old-Timer to Be Scrapped

The Wasp, just started, will be the size of the Ranger and will carry about 75 planes. The old pre-war Langley will shortly be scrapped, leaving the fleet then with two 33,000-ton carriers, two 20,000-ton and two 14,500-ton ships; all with speeds well above 30 knots.

All the heavy cruisers—10,000 tons mounting 8-inch guns—are modern. There are 18 in all, of which 16 are in commission and two more, the Wichita and Vincennes, are under way. The oldest, the Salt Lake City, was completed in 1929.

In addition there are nine cruisers of 10,000 tons but mounting only six-inch guns, under construction, which when completed will give the United States a total of 27 cruisers of 10,000 tons displacement.

In the proper light cruiser class—8000 tons and 6-inch guns—10 are in being. These are the so-called treaty cruisers, a type for which the Navy has little fondness.

Modern Light Cruisers

All 10 were laid down between 1918 and 1920 and completed by 1925. No new ones are being built, although Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, has expressed the opinion that a new class of between 5000 and 6000 tons should be started.

The new destroyers are just beginning to come out of the yards. Out of a total of 184 of these sea-going wasps now in commission only eight are really modern. The balance are all of the World War vintage and relatively obsolete. But 46 more are under construction and an additional 12 will be started as soon as ways are made vacant in the already overtaxed shipyards.

Best in Destroyers

The latest in destroyers are equipped with the latest anti-aircraft weapons, submarine detecting devices, depth bombs and smoke-screen chemicals, making them the defenders of the big ships against attack from the air or under water. Their anti-aircraft equipment is their most remarkable feature. While details are secret it is understood that mechanical devices sight the guns with such resultant accuracy of fire that an air attack is no longer feared by the fleet.

The submarine situation is much the same as the destroyer. Of 78 now in commission, only 11 have been completed since 1928. Of the new ones, five have come off the ways during the current year. However, 18 are under construction.

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From Movies to Books

A Library Turns Film Goers Into Book Seekers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

THE earliest movie bookmark I remember was for Corinne Griffith in "The Divine Lady." I picked it from a charging desk in the Cleveland Public Library, examined it with interest, and asked for one of the books it listed, a biography of Nelson. Like thousands of other Clevelanders, I have since come to take the bookmark for granted as a regular library service. One day last summer, however, sniffing a story behind it, I proceeded to investigate.

The first two people I accosted replied in almost identical words, "Have you seen Mrs. Roberts? She knows all about it." Following their advice I went to the basement of the Cleveland Public Library and knocked on a door marked Publicity. In the large office within I found a very little lady with white hair sitting behind a desk piled so high with new book jackets that she herself was practically concealed.

* * *

"About 'Disraeli,'" she said, referring to one of my queries. "We tied up with that and had a very interesting reaction. The book people read most was Maurois' biography because it wasn't so heavy. One evening just after the picture I went out for a bite to eat at a little sandwich shop on Ninth street. You know that section isn't very good, but it's close. Well, I had a copy of Maurois' book with me. The waitress looked at it and said, 'Where'd you get that book?' 'Over at the library,' I told her. 'Well,' she said, 'I've been three times for it and haven't got it yet.'

"So you see when a waitress in a little place like that starts reading about Disraeli, it means that book-film tie-ups are a real thing. And that isn't all. Every scrap of material we had on Disraeli went out as a result of that picture, even the six-volume life by Moneypenny that hadn't moved in years."

"But does the demand last," I interposed, "or is it just while the picture is here?"

"Of course, it's greatest then, just as with anything. You can't keep a high pitch of interest all the time, but I'm surprised at how long the demand does last—in some cases one or two years.

Using Movie Impetus

"You see," she continued, leaning over to point with a pencil at the "Romeo and Juliet" bookmark I was holding, "the object is to push good books by using the impetus given by the movie. Here, for instance, we have three subheads: *Shakespeare's Great Tragedies, Stories of Star-cross'd Lovers,* and *The Immortal Bard.* The titles under the first subhead are connected by Shakespeare as author, under the second by the type of story, and under the third by Shakespeare as subject. I suppose librarians would call the bookmark a reading sequence, because it leads from one aspect of a subject into another. But for us here in Publicity the best part of it is that we don't have to arouse the reader's interest, since it's already there. We only direct it."

Then, straightening back into the swivel chair, she corrected herself, "No, I believe the best part is that the exhibitor pays for the bookmarks."

"The exhibitor pays!"

"Why not? As a matter of fact, our bookmark is now published nationally every month by the motion picture producers."

Her words mingled with the jangling of a telephone on the big desk. I waited, thinking over her last remark and deciding that movie men were pretty wise after all. Then I found myself staring at the bright-colored book jackets piled in front of me. It was hard to look at anything else.

"Just a flurry," remarked Mrs. Roberts, turning her attention back to our conversation. "I noticed you looking at my dust wrappers."

"They're gorgeous. I thought the library threw them away."

"Heavens, no! All those I don't grab are hoarded upstairs. They're used over and over for displays of all sorts. Look here!" Rising, I followed Mrs. Roberts to a tall steel file where she slid out a tray packed with manila envelopes and extracted one.

"There," she said, spreading the contents before me, "this might be called the other half of our tie-up work with movies, although in relation to the amount of time spent, it's more like 99 per cent. All these envelopes contain film displays that we make up to send to the other libraries in the system—32 branches, 34 school libraries, 20 county libraries and 12 stations.

"This display I've taken out was for 'David Copperfield.' You see what it is. Just a few stills from the picture and a dozen or so jackets of related books. We send one or two of these exhibits to each library that might want to connect with the film, and they use them as they see fit.

"There are constant snags," she went on, "in all this business of choosing the movies we're going to tie up with, seeing previews, getting the book jackets and the stills here on time, and seeing that the libraries put them up before the picture leaves town."

Choosing From Previews

"You mentioned previews," I said. "Is that the only way you have of telling whether you want to tie up with a movie?"

"It's the only sure way," was the answer. "This matter of getting previews presents a difficulty I hope to iron out when I go to Hollywood next month. Our approach to the movies is through books and only through books. Sometimes even a mediocre movie will have good book tie-ups. Take 'The Trail of the Lonesome Pine.' The story was like any ordinary Western, but it was filmed beautifully in color and tied up well with our books on Kentucky mountain life. What we're primarily concerned with is not better movies, but better book-service,—through better movies, of course. And the only way we can tell about that is by seeing the picture."

"So you're going to Hollywood," I suggested, "to make sure of your previews."

"That's part of it, all right." She sighed, but not wearily. "Anyone who has tried to get a few people to agree on a few things knows what an uphill fight it is. It's been like that from the beginning with book-film work. But I love it. And it's satisfying to see that in the end people are usually ready to help. There has been a wonderful response from both the library and movie men. Otherwise the work wouldn't have been possible."

* * *

The next two hours I spent—at Mrs. Roberts's suggestion—all over the library, looking and asking. History Division, I found, is a fertile field for book-film co-operation. Biographies by the dozen go out in the wake of pictures dealing with famous historical characters—"The House of Rothschild," "Catherine the Great." "The Iron Duke," "Queen Christina," "Disraeli," "Richelieu," "Clive of India," etc.

"It's generally a personal interest that starts people off," Miss Boutelle, head of the division, explained to me. "They like a good success story, and history abounds in them. A smaller number come in to check on the historical accuracy of a movie. In either case they are likely to become interested in a particular period and read through several books on it. When 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer' came to Cleveland, our 21 copies in this division were gone before we could get a display up."

Two Great Forces In Adult Education

"The movies and the library seem to fit so much better than one would expect," I remarked at the conclusion of our talk. "How do you explain it?"

"Does it need explaining?" she countered. "Books and films are the two greatest forces today in adult education. Why shouldn't they fit?"

In Literature I buttonholed Miss Luehrs just as she was leaving. "Goodness," she exclaimed, "that's a big question to be asked all of a sudden. Of course we tie up with the movies—chiefly through plays. But the difficulty is that the assistant hasn't often time to trace a demand back to its movie origin. Or else the reader himself is uncommunicative. We know the connection is there, but it flows underground," so to speak."

"And no geysers?" I prompted.

Her eyes twinkled. "Well,—yes. 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street.' It's months since the picture, but we're still deluged with calls for material on the Brownings, and for Virginia Woolf's 'Flush,' which ordinarily only a few people would read. Just the other day a little old lady came up to my desk and said confidentially, 'Tell me, did Elizabeth Barrett Browning really write poetry?' I gave her 'Sonnets From the Portuguese' to read and decide for herself."

Still inwardly amused at the incident, I arrived in Popular Division. Miss Kelsey immediately whisked me away on a tour of the great rectangular room, pointing out the wing frame which constantly carries a display in connection with some picture, and the long "movie rack," reserved for books that have been filmed. "That rack has to be filled oftener than any in the division," said my guide. "Right now I wager you'd have trouble finding a copy of 'Of Human Bondage,' and we own 69."

"Isn't that rather a literary book to be so popular?" I ventured.

"Exactly. Most readers wouldn't have opened it without having seen Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in the movie. When 'Les Miserables' was here," she continued, "one man carted away a ten-volume edition because everything else was out."

"What do you do," I said, "when people ask for the book a movie is taken from and there's no such thing?"

Miss Kelsey laughed. "That frequently happens," she replied, "but then there's usually a connection with some other part of the library. Being so near the door we get all sorts of questions that don't really belong to us. The other day a lady who had seen 'The Prisoner of Shark Island' came in and said, 'Why did they call that man Dr. Mudd? Couldn't they think of a better name for an actor?' We told her it was his real name and directed her up to History. Later she returned with a book under her arm to let us know we were right.

"Another day a girl who apparently had musical ambitions said to one of our staff, 'I want the piece Grace Moore sang on the balcony when they threw the vegetables up to her.' She got what she was after in Fine Arts."

* * *

It was almost six when I took the elevator to the basement. My fear that Mrs. Roberts would be gone fled as soon as I opened the door into Publicity.

"How did you make out?" she greeted me.

"Beautifully," I answered, "I've done the library from tip to toe and decided that book-film co-operation ought to be written about."

She looked as pleased as a mother who has overheard her child complimented. Then, with an air of returning to practicality, "If you do write it up, please say that people who don't follow up a movie at the public library are missing a lot—and they pay for it anyway in taxes."

LOUISE PENDRY

Courtesy of the Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

Young Explorers Entering Undiscovered Countries Revealed by the Microscope

High school work in the natural sciences can follow the ordinary routine or it can be made a genuine educational experience in youth development. Among the values that may be gained in the study of the various natural sciences are the following: The scientific method can teach dispassionate analysis based on an examination of facts—a valuable asset for citizens examining ideas of government or any other social concept. Accuracy can be developed in thought, speech, written work, as can also its twin, neatness. The habit and art of problem-solving can be acquired. Tolerance follows on the heels of the habit of reserving one's judgment until all the evidence is in—a habit usually formed by natural scientists. A sense of perspective should grow with the reading of rocks and fossils that speak in terms of eons, while a better sense of personal and mental order may come through contact with the grand order and pattern of nature. The teacher who infuses idealism into his work of interpreting the natural sciences to young people in his classes, has such opportunities as are suggested here.

Detectives in the Rain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Harrogate, Eng.

"HAVE we got to go for a walk?" It was a Saturday afternoon, drizzling and gloomy, and 20 small children had to be taken out. They were disconsolately putting on mackintoshes, and their faces promised anything but a cheerful time ahead.

"Yes, we're going for a walk," the Grown-up replied, "but we're going to be detectives."

"How? What do you mean? What have we to do?" came the questions.

"First we have to divide up into groups," the Grown-up explained, "and each group must have a captain." There followed a shuffling and arranging of people, and a satisfactory settlement.

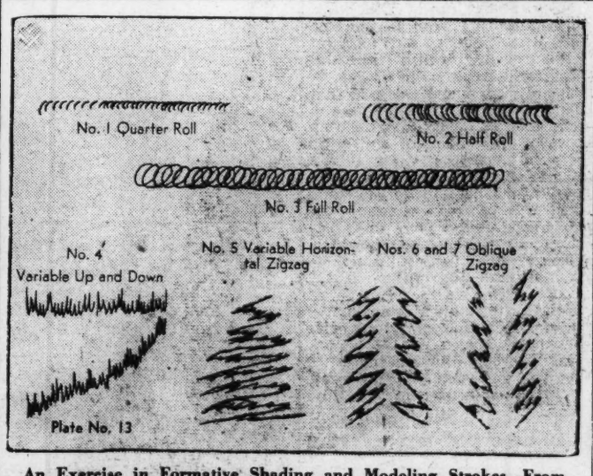
"Now each captain needs a pencil and plenty of paper." Off rushed the captains. Some were wise and returned with notebooks. By this time everyone was bursting with impatience for the rest of the explanation.

"We're going to be detectives and find traces of what people—and animals, if you like—have been doing," the Grown-up went on. "You can find heaps if you look for them. Perhaps you will find footprints in the mud; or you may see that people have been scribbling on signposts or telegraph poles. You can take down the numbers of cars too, and write down what make they are if you're quick enough to see—just as real detectives do. You will be surprised at what a lot of different traces you can find."

There was no need to say any more. Everyone was agog with interest, and the "walk" that followed was one of the jolliest we had had for a long time. Perhaps it should not really be called a "walk," for we didn't get very far, but that didn't matter—we found plenty of exercise in running backward and forward, examining the ground, the trees and the fences, and peering into ditches. And we must have looked very funny to other people, for some of us wrote down notes with the pavement for a desk, while others rested their papers on someone else's back. As for the drivers of the cars that passed—well, they looked most surprised and not a little amused to find themselves driving between two rows of children who were peering hard at their cars with pencil and paper in hand.

"This is fun!" the children kept saying, and when they counted up their evidence we were all astonished at the amount of it. Some groups had found tracks of 40 different "doings," apart from the numbers and makes of cars. "Someone carted hay from the bridge up to Thomas' farm." "Someone ate an apple outside the farm and threw away the core." "A sheep tried to get through the fence and left some wool on the wire." "We found tracks of a man, a woman and a child in the ditch." "A car drove over the grass at the side of the road."

These were a few of the many notes that were made. But the best of all the things that we found on the walk were the smiles that came back to the children's faces.


No. 1 Quarter Roll
No. 2 Half Roll
No. 3 Full Roll
No. 4 Variable Up and Down
No. 5 Variable Horizontal Zigzag
Nos. 6 and 7 Oblique Zigzag
Plate No. 13

An Exercise in Formative Shading and Modeling Strokes, From Lesson 4 in "Pencilgraphing," a Self-Teaching Book Designed "to Make Sketching as Easy as Writing"

Sketching as a Hobby–Self-Taught

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am going to ask you a favor. I would like you to recommend to me an excellent book for anyone interested in taking up sketching as a hobby. I have such a strong inclination these days to draw and paint whenever I have a few spare moments, and I can well remember that just such a book was mentioned in the Monitor—I feel almost sure it was the Education Page some months ago. . . .

(Miss) O. F. W.

* * *

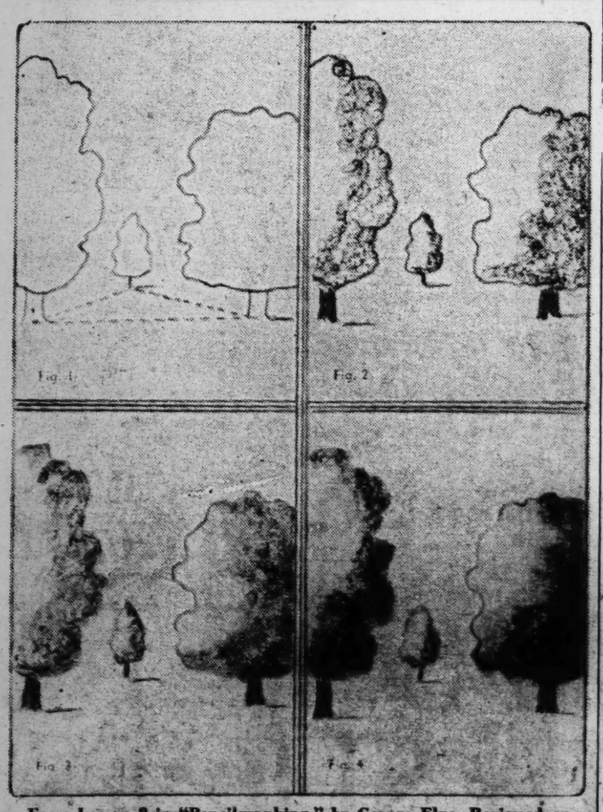
The book you have in mind is "Art in Daily Life for Young and Old," by Miss D. D. Sawer, published by B. T. Batsford Ltd., London, at 10s. 6d. This book was commented upon in two articles we published on the Education Page March 21 and 28, 1936. While Miss Sawer's ideas are being used largely by teachers of young children, the book has much in it for anyone.

And since you brought up the subject, there is another book our readers might like to know about. It is called "Pencilgraphing" and is by George Elgo, published by Pencilgraphing, Inc., at Wenatchee, Washington, $3.50. With it comes an outfit including three drawing pencils, erasers, and a pencilgraph sketch block. (If you live "overseas" add something for postage and find out from your bank the amount to send.)

The method, applicable particularly to outdoor sketching, is based on the idea that drawing can grow out of writing. Beginning with the lines and curves one uses in script, the would-be artist, after a study of basic forms such as circles and triangles, practices shading and modeling strokes. Eraser technique comes next—an interesting chapter on judicious smudging. Then the little self-teaching "course" goes on to help the student with principles of perspective, proportion and simple composition. The illustrations in the book are most helpful. There are exercises, finished sketches and often a series showing different stages of the same sketch.

Anyone with a yen to draw outdoor scenes, a favorite tree, or a bit of the home garden, should find this book a well-planned means of self-teaching. It can't miss being a help, and it certainly provides its quota of fun. Three sample illustrations from it are shown on this page.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR



From Lesson 8 in "Pencilgraphing," by George Elgo, Reviewed on This Page. This Lesson Exercise Is on a Study in Simple Arrangement

This Is the Sort of Sketch the Author of "Pencilgraphing" Teaches His Pupils to Make

Village Surveys Made In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Excellent progress is being made with the scheme adopted in the schools conducted by the Education Department of writing histories of their villages. The pupils are showing great enthusiasm for the work, which has an added importance owing to this being South Australia's centenary year.

The plan is to make village surveys, and represents a systematic effort toward the collection in certain centers of the salient features of the history and geography of each township throughout the state where a public school has been established. The scheme, in addition to its educational value to the children, is building up valuable historical records, which will probably be handed to the Archives Department at a later date.

One of the outstanding efforts of the school year is that presented by the Riverton high school in a large and strongly bound volume entitled "Riverton: A Geographical, Historical and Social Survey by the Students and Staff of the Riverton District High School, Assisted by Others." This work comprises 626 pages, 61 original and informative maps and 246 photographs. Other schools are now engaged in surveys of their villages.

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Advertisements of selected schools appear in The Christian Science Monitor each Tuesday and Saturday.

Reply to a Realist

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN CASE you missed the Round Table meeting last week, one of the speakers urged that members stop "pursuing with splashing pen a vaporous ideal," namely, world peace, and write instead of music, literature and art. Mr. H—— went on to explain why he calls the promoting of world peace a "useless crusade," and invited other Round Tablers to attempt to alter his views if they wished. Here is our first speaker in reply.—*Chairman.*

* * *

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

I accept the challenge which Mr. D. H. flung out so vigorously. It seems to me there are always two sides to every issue. The optimists take the brighter view; the pessimists the darker. It is rather uncomfortable to remain on the fence. One side or the other must be accepted.

There are many who believed that man would never soar in the skies, light a room by pushing a button, speak to another voice miles away, etc. But because there were a few that believed and endeavored to realize their dreams by hard labor, persistence, and undaunted courage, we have accomplished all those marvels today, and are contemplating even greater.

Do you remember the story of the little Dutch lad who saw the hole in the dike, and immediately did what he could to remedy it? What if he had said, "It is useless for me to try to hold all that water back, so I will just let it go ahead and break down the wall?" I think that this is just what you are saying, D. H.

Peace is an ideal. So are democracy, justice, honesty, etc. If we had no ideals, what use would it be for us to live at all? How could there possibly be any progress without effort? Browning said,

". . . 'Tis not what man Does which exalts him, but what man Would do"

and a poet much older than he wrote as great a line when he said, in Proverbs,

"Where there is no vision, the people perish."

Good must far outweigh all evil, or else there would be nothing but chaos. There are always some who break the law, but that does not mean that we should not have laws, or try to maintain order and system in our government. D. H., it is not impossible for you to express peace, is it? Then it is not impossible for your neighbor to express it. It is the willingness that is lacking. And when every man is willing to express peace in his own consciousness, peace will be universal. Truth has never known ultimate defeat!

(Miss) L. M. C.

A Club of Young People

California

Dear Editor:

As an ardent reader of this column, I certainly consider it a pleasure to add my morsel of news to the Feast of the Round Table.

I love to hear of clubs or societies springing up in large cities, providing ways of furthering friendships among young folks. I would like to tell you of San Francisco's Tau Nu Club. Over two years ago, several kind people saw the need for dances where young folks could enjoy themselves, sans smoking and drinking. A monthly dance was given, but as yet there was no definite organization or club.

Attendance at dances increased until it was found necessary to find a larger hall. Then the thought came that other social activities would be desirable, and with this the idea of founding a club, which was done about nine months ago. Tau Nu has a set of by-laws, club officers, has monthly business meetings, and many social activities. Some activities are, dancing, hiking, swimming, "weenie roasts," a monthly newspaper, and a newly-organized glee club. We are also working on a Monitor study group, and would appreciate suggestions and advice on the latter activity.

I am extremely interested in corresponding with those connected with a similar club, or anyone wishing to start one. An interchange of ideas is bound to be helpful to everyone, so I would deeply appreciate a word from club secretaries anywhere in the United States, and in this whole world.

(Mr.) W. T. W. Jr.

Week-End in the Canyon

California

Dear Chairman:

I look forward to each meeting of the Round Table, and enjoy hearing from the many contributors, and noted your comments about shortening our epistles.

I am sitting in front of my cabin in the canyon, far from the lights of the city. It is like dreamland here in the foothills, under the stars. The full moon slowly rises into the heavens, splashing the countryside with its soft cool light. The tall eucalyptus cast bunchlike shadows. Over the ridge the coyotes prelude their mournful songs with short staccato barks.

There is a rustle in the chaparral down by the corral where we placed the apples for the deer. Could it be the mountain lion whose footprints we saw early this morning?

A train whistles for a crossing away down in the valley—a peaceful sound mellowed by distance. The silence is suddenly broken close by as one of the more fearless night prowlers lifts the lid off the food cooler on the back porch.

The breeze whispers softly through the leaves, the oil lamp sputters and beacons from within the cabin where a soft white bed invites peaceful slumber, induced by the gentle lullaby of the hills, the melody from the sky.

With joy I contemplate a universal peace, and feel refreshed to return to my duties in the city, after a week end spent in the great out-of-doors.

(Mr.) F. A. P.

* * *

One of the fine things about these Round Table meetings is the variety. One minute we are discussing serious matters like world peace, employment or home study; the next minute we are sharing an outdoor experience such as the one just described. And that is as it should be.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

The Meaning Of Education

THE meaning of "education" is a leading out, a drawing-forth; not an imposition of something or somebody—a catechism or an uncle—upon the child; but an eliciting of what is within him.—From "On the Art of Reading," by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

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Text of Landon Speech Delivered at Philadelphia

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27—Following is the text of Gover or Landon's speech at Philadelphia:

It is not only a privilege, it is a great honor to be speaking tonight in the city where the Constitution of the United States was written. We are entering the last week of a campaign in which the fundamental issue is the preservation of the Constitution and the American way of life.

On Nov. 3 we must decide if we want a free and popular government, or a government which concentrates increasing power in the Cchief Executive. That is the issue in this campaign.

The President says this issue is a fairy tale, a political "bogey man." He underestimates the American people. They cannot be thrown off the track so easily. They can see through reassuring words spoken in an election year. The record since March 3, 1933, is no fairy tale.

"Planned Economy"

We know how "planned economy" was foisted on us without mandate. We know how the heavy hand of Government forced its way into our daily lives.

We know how the Administration has ignored the constitutional checks and balances established by the men who sat in this city of Philadelphia in 1787.

Tonight I am going to discuss a policy that upsets these checks and balances, a policy that could not have been carried out except by ignoring these checks and balances, a policy that violates the Constitution. I am going to talk about the waste and extravagance of this Administration. I am going to talk about this Administration's open and impudent use of public money for political purposes.

Our Constitution is a practical document. One of its objects is to protect the public funds. It recognizes that the public funds are the people's funds, that they do not come by magic from some inexhaustible source. The only source of public funds is the people. Too many of us forget this.

Responsibility Fixed

We forget that the waste of this Administration is waste of the people's money, our money. The extravagance of this Administration is extravagance with the people's money, our money. And it is the people's money, our money, that has been used to create the most sinister political machine of our history. No words of idealism, no claims of good intention, can shift the responsibility for this machine. The responsibility rests upon one man, and one man alone. It rests upon the President of the United States.

Who is going to pay the bill for all this spending? We are.

Who is paying the $12,000,000,000 which this Administration has already collected? We are.

Who is going to pay the additional $13,000,0000,000 it has borrowed? We are.

Who is going to pay if this extravagance continues? We are.

Who is going to put an end to this extravagance? We are.

We are the taxpayers and it is the taxpayer who foots the bills.

Speaking as a candidate for election in 1932, the President said, "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors." But speaking as a candidate for re-election in 1936, he would have us believe that taxes are paid only out of the coffers of the rich.

How forgetful the President must think we are.

Contradiction Cited

Speaking at Worcester last Wednesday, he made the statement that consumers' taxes, the hidden taxes which fall much more heavily on the poor man than on the rich, had been reduced during his Administration.

This is an amazing statement. It is an amazing statement because only a year ago, in a public letter dated Sept. 2, 1935, he said exactly the opposite. This was the famous letter in which he offered a "breathing spell" to American business. In this letter he wrote these words, "In 1929 consumers' taxes represented only 30 per cent of the national revenue. Today they are 60 per cent."

Just how forgetful does the President think we are? The record proves the President was right the first time. "Taxes are paid in the sweat of every man who labors."

Laborers Pay Piper

It is not the well-to-do who are going to pay the piper. They haven't that much money. If the Government last year had confiscated every penny of all incomes above $5000 it would not have had enough to pay the cost of our Federal Government. The bulk of the money always comes from the men and women who labor in our workshops, on our farms and in our offices.

It is the little fellow who pays. It is the little fellow who suffers from Government extravagance. It is the little fellow who needs the safeguards of the Constitution, and particularly the safeguards against waste of the public funds.

One of the most important of these safeguards is the provision that all revenue legislation be initiated in the House of Representatives. This safeguard was put into our Constitution for a very definite reason. It was put in because the House of Representatives is the branch of our government closest to the people. It was put in because the men who framed our Constitution knew the power of the purse. They knew that if injustice was to be prevented, the people, through their representatives, must control the purse. This is as true now as it was in 1787.

Drafted by Executive

But under this Administration revenue bills have not originated in the House of Representatives. They have been drafted by the executive branch of the Government and driven through Congress without adequate debate.

Hand in hand with the violation of this constitutional safeguard has gone the demand of the President that Congress transfer to him its control over the spending of public funds.

Year after year the President has gone to Congress and demanded vast sums to be spent at his discretion. He has demanded blank checks totaling over $13,000,000,000. Congress felt the political power of these billions. It surrendered its responsibility over the public purse, its duty to protect the people's money.

And what happened when Congress surrendered this responsibility? What kind of spending did we get? To describe the kind of spending that deluged the country we had to invent a new word, "boondoggling."

Public money was spent to count the trees in the capital of your State.

Public money was spent to measure the cubic contents of buildings.

Checkerboard Built

Public money was spent to build a giant concrete checkerboard.

It seemed to matter little so long as public money was spent.

We got exactly the kind of spending the President assured us we would not get. When he demanded a blank check for $4,800,000,000 he said it would be used for useful projects. In fact, he said, "To put 1000 men to work with picks and shovels to dig up a water main on one side of the highway and lay it again on the other side of the highway is not only a silly project but it destroys the morale of the men who are doing the job."

The President was right. This kind of work does destroy morale. But taking up a water main on one side of the highway and laying it down again on the other is not as bad as taking up people from one part of the country and putting them down in another. Two hundred and seventy-five million dollars was allotted to this resettlement project. It cost more than the whole standing army of the United States cost last year. All the new soak-the-rich taxes of 1935 could not pay for this one piece of extravagance alone.

Sense of Proportion Lost

When we do things like that we have lost all sense of proportion. No government can afford such waste. It can afford it least of all when its people are struggling out of a great depression.

But there is an even more serious side to this violation of the constitutional rights of Congress. This is the enormous power which money gives the President. It enables him to short-circuit state governments and thereby to exercise powers not granted to him by the Constitution.

But even this is not all.

This Administration has used the power of the purse to do more than break down home rule. This Administration has used it to coerce voters.

No one knows better than the people of Pennsylvania the brazen manner in which this policy has been applied in the name of relief. The unemployed have been told that if they do not support the President they will be thrown off the relief rolls. Scores of millions of public money have been poured into Pennsylvania in a desperate effort to carry the State in the coming election.

No one knows better than the people of Pennsylvania the growing resentment of the public against an Administration so callous to public decency that it tries to force people to sell their votes for bread.

When I take office as Chief Executive I shall put an end to the use of relief funds for political purposes.

And I shall put an end to the use of public funds for political purposes.

And I shall put an end to the use of public funds for the building and maintainging of a propaganda machine in Washington. This has been a growing evil for many years, but never before has it ever approached its present size.

It is time to call a halt to this growing abuse. The national committee of the party in power should pay its own bills.

It is also time that we restored the bureau of the budget to its proper place in our government. Fifteen years ago this bureau was established to hold down expenditures and weed out waste and extravagance. It is supposed to be an independent agency. Its job is to take the budget estimates of the various departments and pare them down to the minimum.

Part of Spending Machine

But since August, 1934, when Lewis W. Douglas resigned in protest against the financial policies of the Administration, we have had only an acting director of the budget. The bureau has become a part of the White House spending machine. I intend to restore this bureau to a position of independence with a competent director at its head.

And unless the present Chief Executive acts in the meantime, I shall fill still another office which is vacant—the office of Comptroller General.

The Comptroller General is the legal watchdog over expenditures. He is the final judge of whether expenditures are made according to the law and for the purpose intended by Congress. The office has been left vacant since last July. Every one knows what happens when the boss is away. In the multitude of activities performed by our Government we cannot afford to be without the protection of a determined, nonpartisan Comptroller General. We must be sure that funds are spent for the purpose, and only for the purpose, for which they were appropriated.

Being a free and easy spender may be pleasant, for a while. A spendthrift lives more handsomely, for a while. A spendthrift nation can put on a show of prosperity, for a while. But the day of reckoning always comes. Some time the spendthrift must pay the bill.

"Uncle Sam Can Go Broke"

If we continue our spendthrift course, if we continue our unbalanced budget, if we refuse to cut out the waste and frills of government, our day of reckoning will come sooner than any of us imagine. We need an administration that realizes even Uncle Sam can go broke.

The lesson of national bankruptcy is clear for all to read. We have seen what happens in nation after nation of the modern world. We have seen democracies fall and dictatorships rise. We have seen societies planned and liberties destroyed. And we have seen hard-won constitutions first ridiculed and then, section by section, discarded and thrown away.

Human liberty, like a tree, grows slowly. For more than 700 years the race has struggled for the liberties embodied in our Constitution. But an ax can fell the sturdiest tree in a few short hours. Our liberties can be lost almost as quickly. This Administration wields the same ax which has destroyed the liberties of much of the old world: An unbalanced budget, inflation of the currency, delegation of power to the Chief Executive, destruction of local self-government.

Let us then, here in Philadelphia, where the charter of our liberty was born, make this high resolve. Let us take an oath that the bell which rang here 160 years ago shall not have rung in vain.

Cummings Defends The Fiscal Policies Of Administration

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 27 (AP)—Attorney General Homer Cummings defended the Administration's fiscal policies here with a claim that President Roosevelt resorted to the nation's remaining asset—federal credit—when "our whole system was on the verge of collapse" and turned "a tragic hour into a national triumph."

"Which was the more important thing to do," Mr. Cummings said in an address prepared for delivery, "balance the Government's budget, or balance the people's budget? There can be but one answer. . . .

"It called for a great constructive program which had to do with the intimate life of the nation and the rebuilding of the processes of industry and finance. The President set about the task of restoring American life so that these many budgets could be brought into balance."

The Ttorney General said there were times when a budget should be balanced and others "when it would be disastrous to balance it."

"When a house is falling and needs a prop," he said, "it is not extravagant to borrow the means to save the structure."

"The specter of utter despair was present in millions of households and fear was a visitor at every hearthstone.

"Fortunately there was one great asset left—the credit of the Government. It took courage to resort to it when, apparently, everything else was falling in ruins. . . . The choice had to be made. It was made—and it was triumphantly successful."

Answering Republican charges that the Administration "retarded" prosperity, Mr. Cummings said they were "not only asserting something totally without foundation, but they are insulting the common sense of the American people."

"Through political genius, or however you explain it," he said, "President Roosevelt seized the tragic hour and turned it into a national triumph."

The Attorney General lauded the records of Governor Horner and U. S. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, and said he wished for the entire state ticket "a glorious victory in November."

The address was broadcast over a statewide radio hookup.

Vienna Hears New Berg Music

VIENNA, Oct. 27 (AP)—Louis Krasner, Boston violinist, played the late Alban Berg's violin concerto with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Sunday before an enthusiastic audience. It was the first time the work, dedicated to Mr. Krasner by the composer, had been heard here. Mr. Krasner announced he planned to present it in Boston next April. Mr. Berg, who passed on Dec. 24, 1935, intended the piece as a requiem to a young woman.

Lemke Asks Judges On High Bench Who 'Can Read English'

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, told an audience in municipal auditorium here last night that there are "too many corporation lawyers on the United States Supreme Court."

He said that although he respects the Supreme Court, he intends, when elected, to appoint four or five members "who understood grammar and can read the English language."

Representative Lemke charged that the law under whicH the President negotiated reciprocal trade agreements is invalid, and promised, if elected, to "instruct the Attorney General to bring an action to set all of these trade agreements aside."

He pledged himself to use the faith and credit of the nation to save the homes of farmers and working men from foreclosure.

He warned his hearers to be on the lookout for the WPA straw boss who might attempt to intimidate them by telling them how to vote.

"The man who tries to buy your vote and your soul with a Farley sandwich," he said, "is a criminal and ought to be prosecuted."

Lemke Says Country Being Sold to Bankers

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 27 (AP)—Representative William Lemke, Union Party candidate for President, charged yesterday that "under the present Administration this country is being sold out to the international bankers at a rate never before reached in the history of the nation."

In an address prepared for delivery at a mass meeting here, Representative Lemke said: "These braintrusters . . . are building up tax burdens that are shackling this country for many generations."

He said the Union Party platform called for establishment of a central bank of issue. Thereafter, he said, Congress would retire "all tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and refinance all present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by use of its money and credit it now gives to the control of private bankers."

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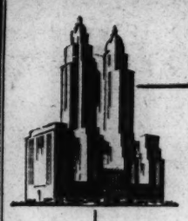

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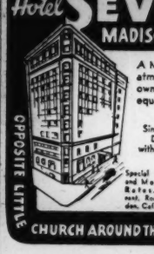

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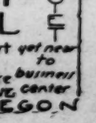

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Riddle Me, Riddle Me, Right

THE impulse to "riddle me, riddle me, ree," which today finds expression in verbal riddles, pictorial riddles, anagrams, and cross-word puzzles is very old. There is a tradition that even Homer was vexed at not being able to solve the riddle, "What we caught we threw away; what we could not catch we kept." And to some Old Greek humorist we owe what I suppose is the most famous of all riddles, the riddle of the Sphinx.

According to Herodotus, Sphinx was sent to Thebes from Ethiopia by Hera because she was angry at Laius. There Sphinx took up her abode on a high rock and riddled each passer-by with the question: "What walks on four legs in the morning, on two at noon, and on three in the evening?" All who could not answer it, she flung off the rock. Finally, when it was answered correctly, she flung herself off the rock and riddled the Thebans no more. The serious Hebrews of the Old Testament were as fond of riddles as the pleasure-loving Greeks. Samson riddled the Philistines, and they would never have guessed his riddle had they not wormed the answer out of his Philistine wife. And the Queen of Sheba tested Solomon's wisdom with riddles.

The Greeks and the Hebrews used the riddle for entertainment, instruction, and morality, but our ancestors who lived in Northumbria in the eighth century found in the riddle a poetical form. The ninety-odd Old English riddles, which have come down to us in the famous Exeter Book, were probably composed by a single author who used the riddle form because he found it stimulating to his gift for superb imagery. A beautiful metaphorical description of the object interested this poet more than mystification, though some of these riddles are so abstruse that we are still guessing.

QUITE DIFFERENT FROM these Old English riddles, which are really poetical compositions cast into the riddle form, are the folk-riddles which we learned in the nursery. The most famous of these is, I suppose, Humpty Dumpty. And there is, of course, the almost equally well-known one on the leg motif of the Sphinx, which begins:

Two legs sat upon three legs
With one leg in his lap.

When I read that as a boy, it was easy because it was illustrated, and an illustrated riddle presents no difficulties even to a child. But to this day I am ignorant of the solution of this riddle, also from Mother Goose:

One's none;
Two's some;
Three's a many;
Four's a penny;
Five is a little hundred.

The Irish folk riddles are close to those in Mother Goose in matter and mood. There is a parallel for Humpty Dumpty:

I threw it up as white as snow,
Like gold on a flag it fell below,

to which, of course, the answer is an egg. And there is this excellent one:

A bottomless barrel,
It's shaped like a hive,
It is filled full of flesh,
And the flesh is alive.

The answer is a thimble. The subject matter of these Irish folk riddles, like that of the English ones, shows that it is the women who are the great conservers of folklore. They are mostly of things of the house:

Little Jennie Whiteface has a red nose,
The longer she lives the shorter she grows,

to which the answer is a lighted candle, and:

A steel gray with a flaxen tail and a brass boy driving,

which is a needle, thread, and thimble—these show the influence of women in the composition and preservation of riddles.

THE RIDDLE IMPULSE lay deep and central in our ancestors; and, the more one studies their riddles, the more one sees how firmly they were fixed in the imagination of early men. Like the metaphor to which they are closely related—a metaphor needs only to be cast into the form of a question to become a riddle—they are the very stuff of poetry. They lie, too, at the bottom of the nature myth. One of the riddle-questions of the Rig-Veda, an Indian collection that is over three thousand years old, describes Night and Day as two sisters who wander the same path, guided by the same gods, who never meet and are never still. And in the Czech story of *George and the Goat*, the man who jumps a hundred miles, the man who could see a hundred miles, and the man who could squirt water a hundred miles, are undoubtedly ancient riddles whose answers are, respectively, the rainbow, the lightning, and the cloud.

The riddle story, in which the hero is offered the solution to his problem in the form of a riddle, is familiar to all. The famous Birnam Wood episode in *Macbeth*, where Macbeth is told that:

Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be until
Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
Shall come against him

is a famous example of the riddle story, and we can be sure that it goes back to some piece of folklore that Shakespeare heard perhaps in the nursery, perhaps later in the tavern.

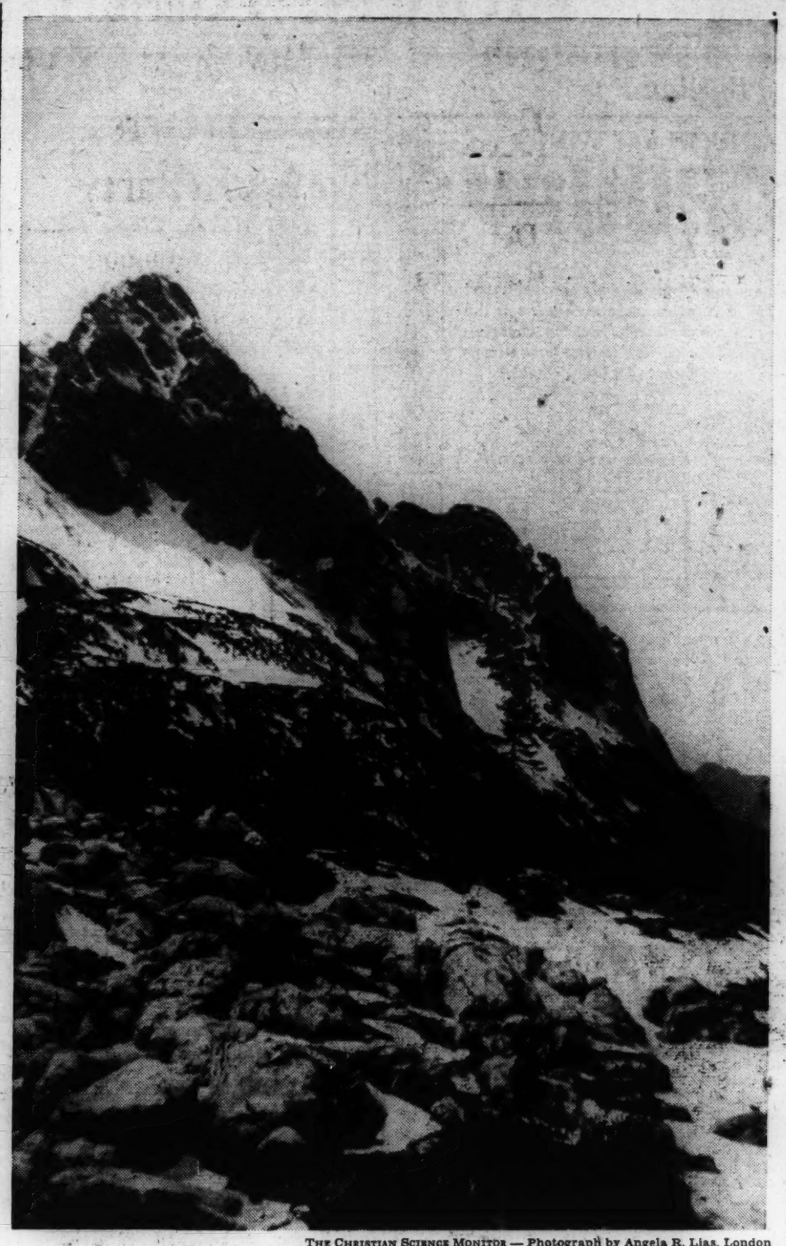
AND, IF WE look closer still, we see that the riddle has other ramifications. I have already likened its composition to the making of a metaphor; and to solve a riddle is likewise to perceive a metaphor, to recognize the hidden nearness of two objects seemingly distant until the imagination has discovered their essential closeness. So the riddle lies close to the fable, and Solomon's proverbs are riddles with attached answers. The Golden Age of riddles has passed; it has disappeared with the times when men commonly saw beneath the film of familiarity to the wonder that lies in the blade of grass, when to describe the wind as the tooth of heaven came as naturally to them as the pun does to us. For today the riddle finds its closest analogue in the cross-word puzzle and the pun. It began close to the proverb and the fable, expressing all men's wonder in the world they saw around them. Today, having lost much of our sense of wonder, we have left to us little but the jest and the sense of amused surprise.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Good-By, Autumn

I saw Autumn—one glad day—and she saw me!
She was painting the leaves of a maple tree.
Then she danced through the woods to the wind's wild song,
The elms shed gold as she frolicked along—
All nature was chanting her sweet harvest song.
And the white clouds rode high, in a windy sky,
And I heard far away a sea bird's cry—
As the riotous child of the year swept by.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Angela R. Lias, London

IN THE BAVARIAN ALPS

WHEN the mountain ranges of the Austrian Tyrol cross the border into Germany, they change their name to "Bavarian Alps"; but they lose none of their beauty in the process. Visitors to Oberammergau can bear witness to this; so can the tourists who crowded into little Garmisch for the winter Olympiad.

The path from Mittenwald to Garmisch leads past the Kockelsee, from whose peacock-blue waters the snow peaks glisten in reflection. Nearer Garmisch the path rises; and, ascending, one looks across a wooded gorge to a long crescent-shaped range of mountains. On the April day when the picture was taken, the fir-clad slopes were dappled black and white; higher still, the snow lay thick enough to kindle at sunset into a faint tinge of that Alpine glow which no one can believe who has not seen it.

But the grandest sight and the most lastingly impressive, because the most simple, was the towering granite peak, sober gray against the brilliance of sky and snow.

They Disregarded the Thorns

ONE sunny afternoon, as my hostess and I were on our way to the village for provisions, she descried two bulky figures moving furtively among the bramble-bushes. "Hi! What are you doing there?" she shouted to them, meanwhile proceeding quickly in their direction. They did not answer; but they looked a little self-conscious, and went on with their picking. From their gait and characteristic blue jerseys, it soon became obvious that they were fishermen, middle-aged, members of the crew of a trawler or of a herring-drifter.

"Didn't you see the notice at the foot-bridge about the brambles?" said my hostess. . . .

We discovered upon interrogation that they belonged to Campbeltown, that bad fishing conditions had resulted in their having anchored off Lochranza, that they had come off on a brambling expedition "for something to do," that they intended making bramble jam on their vessel whenever they returned to it.

When my hostess learnt from them that they already had purchased the sugar for the jam-making, her heart melted within her. She now felt she could hardly ask them to quit. By way of compromise, therefore, she enjoined them to confine their picking to the bushes between the hedge and the side of the pathway on which they already had been operating with considerable reward. This they agreed to do.

"Have you got many?" she asked them, casting her eyes about the ground for the receptacle in which the brambles were being collected.

"Och, not many," responded the spokesman. "We've been working systematically along this patch for a couple of hours, and that's all we got," and he meantime holding up to our vision a large basket hitherto concealed from view by bracken, and containing a quantity of brambles that, from his voice, would have had us believe that he and his mate had simply been wasting their time on a profitless task. . . .

"Working systematically!" shrieked my hostess, only now suddenly brought to the consciousness of how efficiently the bushes had been stripped. "It takes four of us, picking systematically all day long, to gather as many brambles as that! What system do *you* employ? Show us *your* system!"

Other than the demonstration then in process, no further demonstration was necessary. A few yards away the mate with the partiality for improving the shining hour went ahead with his picking at an accelerated speed, unheeding, filling with rhythmic determination his greasy and sooty cap with his equally greasy and sooty hands, and leaving his accomplice to do all the theorizing. In watching him tear the thorny runners asunder to get the more readily at the bunches of fruit, we discovered *his* system anyway. Judging by the basketful of berries, it was patent that to neither of these hardened seamen could bramble thorns have meant anything. . . .

We parted good friends with the Campbeltown fishermen. Basket and cap were filled to their utmost capacity. They could not have carried away many more brambles in any case, unless they had stowed them away internally, or in the other fellow's cap. They beamed on us with satisfaction; and we beamed on them, as they sought the high-road to Lochranza by our foot-bridge among the trees in the Hollow of the Dead. We wished them every success with the jam as they were on the point of disappearing from view. How could we have done otherwise in the circumstances, being cognizant of the hazard of their calling, of its uncertainties, of the prolonged discomfort it entails, of the meagre recompense the fishermen usually obtain for their labours and their risks?—ALASDAIR ALPIN MACGREGOR, in "Somewhere in Scotland." (London: Routledge.)

On the Mountainside Hangs Amalfi

HOW beautifully Salerno looked out from the sea, as, in the delicious morning hour, we sailed away from it. Six stout fellows pulled the oars. A little boy, handsome enough to be painted, sat at the helm: he was called Alphonso. The water was green as glass. The whole coast to the right seemed like magnificent hanging gardens, laid out by the bold Semiramis of fancy. The vast open caves lay like colonades down in the sea, within which played the heavy billows. Upon the projecting point of rock stood a castle, below whose turreted walls floated a small cloud. We saw Minori and Majori; and, immediately afterwards, Amalfi. . . .

This great affluence of beauty overpowered me. Would that all the generations of the earth could see these glorious scenes! No storm from the north or west brings cold or winter to the blooming garden upon whose terrace Amalfi is placed. The breezes come only here from the east and the south,—the warm breezes from the region of oranges and palms, across the beautiful sea.

Along the shore, high up on the side of the mountain, hangs the city, with its white houses, with their flat, oriental roofs; higher still ascend the vineyards. One solitary pine tree lifts up its green crown into the blue air, where, on the ridge of the mountain, the old castle, with its encircling wall, serves as a couch for the clouds.

The fishermen had to carry us through the surf from the boats to the land. Deep caves in the cliffs extended even under the city; into some of these the water flowed, others were empty. Boats lay beside them, in which played crowds of merry children. . . .

We arrived at the city, which lay, if I may so say, singularly piled upon itself. Beside it, the narrow Ghetto in Rome would have been a Corso. The streets were narrow passages between the tall houses, and right through them. Now one comes through a door into a long landing-place, with small openings on the sides leading into dark chambers; then into a narrow lane between brick-work and walls of rock, steps up and steps down, a half-dark labyrinth of dirty passages; I often did not know whether it was a room or a lane in which we were. In most places lamps were burning; and if it had not been so, although it was mid-day, it would have been dark as night.

At length we breathed more freely. We stood upon a great brick-work bridge, which connected together two ridges of rock; the little square below us was certainly the largest in the whole city. Two girls were dancing there the *saltarello*. . . .

Close beside the little tower, upon the projecting platform of rock, from which is to be seen the lovely bay of Minori and Majori, a little serpentine path winds between aloes and myrtles; and, following it, we were soon overshadowed by the lofty arch of entwining vines. —From "The Improvisatore," by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. Translated From the Danish by Mary Howitt. (1870.)

L'Eredità, Credenza Falsa

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

CHE carichi sono stati imposti all'umanità colla falsa credenza nell'eredità! È una reliquia di un'epoca nella quale gli uomini credevano che la loro vita fosse legata alla tribù o alla famiglia. Il tempo e l'uso non fanno una legge di una credenza. Può soltanto sembrare una legge a coloro che l'accettano per tale.

Il secondo comandamento del Decalogo Mosaico segue come sequela logica il Primo Comandamento, poichè avere soltanto un solo Dio implica che non vi sarà adorazione di altri dei. Ma il secondo comandamento non solo richiede che non vi sia idolatria, ma pronuncia altresì la sentenza per la disobbedienza e la benedizione per l'obbedienza, nelle parole seguenti: "Perchè io, l'Eterno, l'Iddio tuo, sono un Dio geloso che punisco l'iniquità dei padri sui figliuoli fino alla terza e alla quarta generazione di quelli che m'odiano, e uso benignità, fino alla millesima generazione, verso quelli che m'amano e osservano i miei comandamenti" (Esodo 20:5, 6). L'umanità ha trovato in questo comandamento un pretesto per la cosiddetta legge dell'eredità, e l'ha usato come una scusa per il peccato ed anche come una spiegazione per la disgrazia. Ma la falsa credenza nell'eredità sorge da un concetto errato di Dio, e la concezione spirituale di Esso quale unica causa e creatore distrugge questa credenza ed il suo potere apparente sull'umanità.

La Bibbia contiene la storia della scoperta di Dio da parte dell'umanità. Attraverso cimenti e tribolazioni, i più illuminati nella nazione ebraica emersero gradatamente dal falso concetto di Dio quale giudice severo, inflessibile, al concetto più spirituale di Esso quale il Padre amoroso verso tutti. Il profeta Geremia cercò di elevare il suo popolo al disopra del falso concetto di Dio quale responsabile per la crudele legge dell'eredità, e citò un proverbio, dicendo: "In quei giorni non si dirà più: 'I padri han mangiato l'agresto, e i denti de' figliuoli si sono allegati', ma ognuno morrà per la propria iniquità; chiunque mangerà l'agresto ne avrà i denti allegati" (Geremia 31:29, 30). In tal modo il profeta insegnò che la responsabilità per la violazione della legge appartiene all'individuo stesso e non ai suoi genitori, alla sua tribù od alla sua nazione.

Il profeta Ezechiele pure alluse allo stesso proverbio, e cercò di stimolare il suo popolo al riconoscimento della loro responsabilità individuale. Egli dichiarò: "Il figliuolo non porterà l'iniquità del padre, e il padre non porterà l'iniquità del figliuolo; la giustizia del giusto sarà sul giusto, l'empietà dell'empio sarà sull'empio" (Ezechiele 18:20). Con rara intuizione spirituale il profeta mostrò qui la nullità del supposto marchio dell'eredità, e rivelò Dio quale infinitamente giusto,—che perdona il peccato col distruggerlo.

Cristo Gesù reiterò questo vero concetto di Dio e della Sua legge e rivelò anche di più il Suo immutevole, infinito, amore. Egli insegnò che l'amore per Dio e per l'uomo adempie la legge spirituale. Egli sanò malattia e peccato, e liberò dai loro lacci coloro che soffrivano a causa di errate concezioni di Dio e della Sua creazione. La sua obbedienza a Dio non era l'obbedienza del timore, ma l'obbedienza di un cuore e di una mente volonterosi che comprendevano ed amavano Dio, buono. Egli diede al mondo il vero senso di Dio quale l'amorevole Padre-Madre, giusto e misericordioso.

La rivelazione della Scienza Cristiana reca all'umanità la verità della reale esistenza dell'uomo come un'idea di Dio, Mente divina, ed i suoi insegnamenti ci rendono capaci di dimostrare libertà dal peccato, dalla malattia, e finalmente dalla morte! In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 497), Mary Baker Eddy espone una delle Dottrine della Scienza Cristiana come segue: "Noi riconosciamo il perdono del peccato da parte di Dio nella distruzione del peccato e la comprensione spirituale che getta fuori il male come irreale. Ma la credenza nel peccato è punita per tutto il tempo che dura la credenza". La Scienza Cristiana non ignora e non condona il peccato; essa rivela il metodo secondo il quale un individuo può liberarsene.

Finchè si crede nella cosiddetta legge dell'eredità, può sembrare che si soffra a causa di ciò, ma quando Dio è compreso quale Amore immutabile, infinito, una tale credenza viene riconosciuta per falsa. Obbedire al secondo comandamento significa riconoscere Dio quale l'unica causa creatore, e l'uomo come Sua immagine e somiglianza, governato soltanto dalla legge di Dio. L'Amore divino non potrebbe fare leggi ingiuste, spietate, di verun genere per ostacolare, reprimere, limitare l'uomo. Come dice Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, pag. 381): "Iddio è il legislatore, ma Egli non è l'autore di codici barbari". La cosiddetta legge dell'eredità può ben chiamarsi un codice "barbaro", perchè è totalmente estranea alla vera natura dell'onnisapiente, amorevole ed eterno Padre-Madre Dio. Dottrine come la predestinazione e punizione eterna stanno cedendo il posto ad un più spirituale concetto di Dio quale Vita, Verità ed Amore eterno.

Coloro che stanno cercando la Verità giustamente e si sforzano di esprimerla nella loro vita quotidiane, possono domandare la protezione della legge dvina. Così nessuna credenza in qualsiasi cosiddetta legge materiale può impedire loro dall'ottenere comprensione spirituale e di godersi così la loro eredità di libertà e di dominio qui ed ora.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Heredity, a False Belief

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT burdens have been imposed on humanity through the false belief of heredity! It is a relic of an age when men believed that their lives were bound up with the tribe or family. Age and custom do not make belief a law. It can only seem to be a law to those who accept it as such.

The second commandment of the Mosaic Decalogue follows as a logical sequence of the First Commandment, for to have only one God demands that there shall be no worship of other gods. But the second commandment not only demands that there shall be no idolatry, but also pronounces sentence on disobedience and a benediction on obedience, in the following words: "For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shewing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments" (Exodus 20:5, 6). Mankind has found in this commandment a pretext for the so-called law of heredity, and has used it as an excuse for sin and also as an explanation for misfortune. But the false belief in heredity arises from a mistaken concept of God, and the spiritual understanding of Him as the only cause and creator destroys this belief, and its seeming power over mankind.

The Bible contains the history of mankind's discovery of God. Through trials and tribulations, the more enlightened of the Hebrew nation gradually emerged from the false concept of God as a stern, relentless judge to a more spiritual concept of Him as the loving Father of all. The prophet Jeremiah endeavored to arouse his people from their false concept of God as responsible for a cruel law of heredity, and quoted a proverb, saying: "In those days they shall say no more, The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge. But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge" (Jeremiah 31:29, 30). Thus the prophet taught that the responsibility for broken law is with the individual himself, not with his parents, his tribe, or his nation.

The prophet Ezekiel also referred to the same proverb, and endeavored to arouse his people to recognize their individual responsibility. He declared, "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son: the righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him" (Ezekiel 18:20). With rare spiritual insight, the prophet here showed the nothingness of the supposed stigma of heredity, and revealed God as infinitely just, who forgives sin by destroying it.

Christ Jesus reiterated this true concept of God and His law and revealed still more of His unchanging, infinite love. He taught that love for God and man fulfills spiritual law. He healed sickness and sin, and loosed from their bonds those who were suffering from mistaken views of God and His creation. His obedience to God was not the obedience of fear, but the obedience of a willing heart and mind that understood and loved God, good. He gave to the world the true sense of God as the loving Father-Mother, just and merciful.

The revelation of Christian Science brings to mankind the truth of man's real existence as an idea of God, divine Mind, and its teachings enable one to demonstrate freedom from sin, sickness, and finally death! In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 497) Mary Baker Eddy states one of the religious Tenets of Christian Science as follows: "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal. But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." Christian Science does not ignore or condone sin; it reveals the method by which an individual can be freed from it.

As long as one believes in the so-called law of heredity, one may seem to suffer on that account, but when God is understood as infinite, unchanging Love, such a belief is seen to be untrue. To obey the second commandment is to recognize God as the only cause and creator, and man as His image and likeness, governed by God's law alone. Divine Love could not make any unjust, unloving laws to hinder, restrict, limit man. As Mrs. Eddy states (*ibid.*, p. 381), "God is the lawmaker, but He is not the author of barbarous codes." The so-called law of heredity may well be designated a "barbarous" code, because it is utterly foreign to the true nature of the all-wise, loving, and eternal Father-Mother God. Such doctrines as predestination and everlasting punishment are giving place to a more spiritual concept of God as eternal Life, Truth, and Love.

Those who are seeking Truth righteously and endeavoring to express it in their daily lives, can claim the protection of divine law. Thus no belief in any so-called material law can hinder them from gaining spiritual understanding and thereby enjoying their heritage of freedom and dominion here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Vignettes

At flood-tide
Rocks are water-lily pads
And prim white buds
Are gulls.

At ebb-tide
Urchins walk across green pools
On tiny pointed feet.

A thousand gulls
Are beating down upon the sea
Like a snow storm that has overtaken
The fishing boat with the black sail.

When rain slants
Across the harbor
Gulls cease their wings
And a little grassy island
Breaks into flower.

FLORA DUNLEVIE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
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AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Closing Stocks Page 16 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1936

Two Plead Guilty as Lottery Case Is Opened; $15,000,000 Suit Against RCA Goes on Trial

Boston Today

Two Plead Guilty In Lottery Case

Before the empaneling of the jury was begun in the Montreal Post Greduate Hospital Sweepstakes case in United States District Court today, two of the defendants changed their pleas to guilty, leaving 21 others to answer to the indictments charging using the United States mails in a scheme to defraud and violation of the federal law in interstate shipment of lottery matter.

Those pleading guilty to what Assistant United States Attorney, Henry M. Leen told the court was a sale of $2,300,000 worth of lottery tickets for a drawing which he alleged never took place, were Frank Powers and Rosario Bellefeuille of Holyoke, Mass. A third defendant, V. David Leavin of New York city, pleaded guilty to one count in the first indictment charging conspiracy to use the mails in a lottery scheme.

At a bench conference between William M. Lewis, counsel for four New York defendants, United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford, Attorney Leen and Judge George C. Sweeney, Mr. Leen made his estimate of the $2,300,000. No prizes were ever awarded, Mr. Leen said, in fact, no drawing was ever held. The list published as alleged winners of the lottery, he charged, contained names of non-existent people or those who sold the tickets themselves.

"Although $1 seems a small amount to charge for a ticket," he said, "this represents an injury to the poor class of people as a whole and a subsequent injury to society."

Attorney Leen opposed any leniency by the court should suspended sentences or small fines be sought. "This is not in accord with the Government's idea of justice in this case," he said. "We intend to see that they go to jail."

The prosecuting attorney told the court that the defendants have been connected with national lotteries for a long time and even with indictment against them they have not ceased operations.

The court granted a motion for the prosecution to consolidate the indictments.

Chinese Boy Knew His English

It was in a downtown Boston restaurant. A young American, who looked very much like a student, quite obviously wanted to speak to the Chinese sitting next to him, consuming a bowl of soup. It took him some time to muster up the necessary courage. Finally he ventured cautiously, "Likee soupee?"

"Not only do I like the soup," replied the Chinese boy in perfect English, "but I am totally unable to understand the careless use made of the English language here in America. Being unable to ascertain, however, I shall not presume to designate, other than to say that with the change in administration which I think will take place soon, I sincerely hope that education will come more fully into its own among the lower classes." He ended by asking acidly, "Likee speechee?"

The other chap walked away without a word.

Cold Records Broken

NUMEROUS steaming motors on the roads this morning proclaimed to those few who were not already aware that most cold records in New England had fallen.

With an official 25 degrees in Boston, today's temperature was the lowest for any October day in the history of the bureau. Maximum temperature yesterday was 59 degrees. During the night, while Bostonians added blankets and sleepily thought of balking motors in the morning, temperature fell 34 degrees.

All October cold records were broken in Providence, the temperature dropping to 25 degrees at 7 o'clock.

A 24-degree temperature in Springfield, Mass., recalled to residents a similar chill in 1930 on Oct. 23.

Unofficial reading throughout New England ranged down to 18 degrees. Some damage was done to late vegetables, notably celery. Late cabbage, beet and carrot crops were expected to be affected also.

Haley Mix-Up Before Board

When John J. Haley of Chelsea failed to appear before the Boston Board of Election Commissioners today to defend himself against charges of registering illegally for the Nov. 3 election, he was automatically dropped from the voting list by the commission.

Naturally, the Republican State Committee did not expect John J. Haley to appear since John P. Haley did appear. The Republican committee had charged that John P. and John J. Haley were one and the same person. Hence, how could both be present?

Faced with the charge of registering once as John J Haley in Chelsea and twice as John P. Haley in Boston, John P. Haley, as he called himself, admitted this duplication of registration, declaring that he knew he had been registered in Chelsea but had failed to make known this fact when he moved to Boston and registered once more.

The Board of Election Commissioners then closed this morning's hearing, promising to make a decision in the case of John P. Haley this afternoon.

Mr. Haley's case was held by the Republican State Committee as typical of thousands of registrations throughout the Commonwealth. Already the committee has succeeded in having 49 names struck from the Boston voting list when persons charged with illegal registration failed to appear in their own defense. Some were undoubtedly fictitious names.

On Thursday the committee's drive will extend outside of Boston to Burlington where seven cases will go on trial before that town's registration officials.

Meanwhile the Republicans claim to have evidence sufficient to challenge many persons at the polls should they appear to vote despite threats of possible arrest and criminal prosecution.

Charge Against Landon Is Denied

Virginia Kyger of Kansas City, Kan., a sophomore at Wellesley College, denied the charge made by James Roosevelt regarding Governor Landon's closing Kansas public schools, at a Republican rally on Washington street today.

Miss Kyger said she lived in Kansas and knew what it meant to pay "fair taxes" under Governor Landon. "The schools are on a financial plan which uses only black ink," she said.

Hurley Indorses Coakley for Office

"That old war-horse, Daniel Coakley," running for re-election to the Governor's Council, received the endorsement of State Treasurer Charles E. Hurley, gubernatorial candidate, before more than 1000 persons at the Williams School in Chelsea, last night. Mr. Hurley spoke at rallies in Winthrop, Revere, Chelsea and Dorchester along with Governor Curley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, James Roosevelt and others.

"If we could loan $8,000,000 to the banks, insurance companies and railroads to save them from ruin, then this country is in the banking business whether it likes it or not," said Mr. Hurley. "I am one Democrat in public office who believes in proper extension of credit and that control of the Federal Reserve Board belongs to the Government and not the bankers. My belief is that the proper expansion of credit will come in the next four years and the small business man will then be able to borrow money on character and ability to pay. When that day comes we will not need public works programs."

Republican opponents of the various speakers were attacked severally for falsifying endorsements, racial prejudice, economic unsoundness and other failings.

Closed Banks To Get $5,065,000

Four greater Boston closed banks and one in Providence looked forward today to the early receipt of $5,065,000 in loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Joseph P. Carney of Boston, New England manager of the RFC, announced last night that these loans have been approved by Washington and will be made within a few weeks. Under the new banking law, New England banks have now received a total of $70,000,000, of which they have repaid $48,000,000.

The newly approved loans are as follows:

Central Trust Company, Cambridge	$2,030,000
Medford Trust Company	1,800,000
Charlestown Trust Company	720,000
Belmont Trust Company	180,000
Columbus Exchange Trust Company, Providence	335,000

The 110,000 depositors in these banks, more than 100,000 of whom live in Greater Boston, will receive dividends of from 5 to 25 per cent. Other closed banks in Massachusetts have applied for $7,000,000 in loans, which brings the total in this State to $12,000,000.

Race Commission Hearing on Nov. 9

Despite efforts of a Republican minority to hold it before elections, a probe into the receipts and cost of operation of the State Racing Commission will be opened on Nov. 9 by the Special Recess Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, as the result of a vote today.

The commission will investigate the number of employees used to supervise the tracks, salaries paid to members of the Racing Commission, and the gross and net receipts of the commission. Object of the probe is to discover new sources of revenue for taxation.

On the first day the horse track operators will be heard and the next the operators of dog tracks. The relative costs of racing commissions in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Florida and Maryland will be noted and New York state will be asked for information on revenue taken by that state in taxes from book makers.

Boston Today

R. C. A. Defends Suit by Raytheon

Hearings commenced today on the $15,000,000 violation of patent rights charge against the Radio Corporation of America by the Raytheon Manufacturing Company of Cambridge.

The suit for infringement of radio tube patents was instituted three years ago. Today's hearings were held before Auditor Charles F. Lovejoy.

First witness called before Auditor Lovejoy was Laurence K. Marshall, president of the Cambridge firm. He testified as to the value of the patents R. C. A. is accused of infringing.

John W. Davis, former presidential candidate, is representing R. C. A. Edward S. McClennan and E. Curtis Mower Jr., represent Raytheon.

Romance Skipper's License Suspended

Capt. Adelbert C. Wickens of Dorchester, skipper of the widely publicized excursion steamer Romance, sunk Sept. 9 just outside Boston harbor, is back in the news again.

It was announced late yesterday that his master's license—without which he cannot serve as captain of a vessel—has been suspended for six months as the result of having been found guilty by a special trial board of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation Service on the following charges:

1. Negligence, in proceeding at excessive speed in a dense fog.
2. Inattention to duty by permitting a youthful and inexperienced member of the crew to act as lookout man during dense fog.
3. Unskillfulness in ordering his helm hard to starboard upon hearing the whistle of the steamer New York.
4. Violation of pilot rules in failing to go at moderate speed in fog.

Captain Wickens became copy for the newspapers back in June, when the Romance was entered in the Boston-Provincetown service, competing with the steamer Steel Pier of a line that had been operating a passenger and freight service unopposed for more than 40 years. The owners of the Romance arranged an exclusive docking permit at the Town Wharf in Provincetown, but the older line took it to the Supreme Court and won the case. Meantime the older company had arranged docking privileges at another pier, possible after dredging and alterations had been completed.

Then came sensational races on the trip across Massachusetts bay, to see which boat would reach Provincetown first. Reckless navigation was charged in formal action filed with the Bureau of Marine Inspection against Captain Wickens. He pleaded not guilty and filed counter-charges. These cases were not disposed of when on Sept. 9, in thick fog, the Romance collided with the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer New York, the Romance sinking, after 208 persons had been rescued.

A trial was held Oct. 15 in Boston, after the original hearing which occupied nearly five days, at which Captain Wickens pleaded not guilty to all the charges against him. Marine interests point to the suspension of his license for six months of being light, but probably because of the heroism shown by crews of both boats and the successful rescue of all hands.

Final chapter in the case is expected to be written shortly, when the case of Capt. Roland M. Litchfield, skipper of the steamer New York at the time of the collision, is disposed of. He has not yet been exonerated of blame, nor found guilty of any charges.

Harvard Law Favors Landon

A majority of members of the faculty of Harvard Law School favor the election of Governor Landon and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the Republican State Committee announced today. This information was contained in a letter sent to Chairman Sinclair Weeks and signed by Joseph H. Beale, Samuel Williston, Dean Roscoe Pound, Morton C. Campbell, Joseph Warren, Warren A. Seavey, Ralph J. Baker, John M. McGuire, George K. Gardner, W. Barton Leach, James Thayer, Henry B. Cabot and Livingston Hall.

Ballots Sent State Voters In Each Party

GOP Mails 1,800,000, Democrats 1,000,000 Samples for Guide

Look for Results

Sample ballots are the political vogue this year in Massachusetts, with both the Republicans and Democrats flooding the mails with 2,800,000 ballots.

The Republican party, participating in statewide sample ballot-sending, for the first time in party history, is sending 1,800,000 ballots throughout the State this week. The Democratic party, to which the procedure is not novel, is mailing 1,000,000 ballots to a selected group.

State Representative Christian A. Herter, head of the Republican publicity organization, declared that this sample ballot mailing will turn the election tide to the Republicans.

Thinks Many Skimp Ballot

His argument is that thousands of Republican men and women go into the voting booths and fail to vote for every office on the ticket.

They vote for the first two of three Republican candidates. Either they become confused over the candidates running for the other offices or have not decided for whom to cast their ballots.

This year, as is pointed out on the sample ballot, they may take the sample list into the voting booth and use it as a guide.

And sample ballots are referred to often, Mr. Herter claimed today. In ward 5 of Boston, sample ballots have been used in the past with notable success.

Often Seen Using Them

He explained that workers have often seen women reach into their bags and men into their pockets to pull out their sample ballots.

The Democrats are proceeding on the same theory—that when a person has a sample ballot to refer to he will vote all the way down the ticket and vote Democratic entirely.

The Democratic ballot are being sent to all Democratic voters in the State and all persons newly registered, that is, those persons whose names are on the supplementary registration list.

Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, views this work as one of the most important duties of the committee.

Points to Results

He figures that the 1,000,000 sample ballots the Democrats sent out in 1934 were among the reasons the Democratic Party reached record strength during that year. He, therefore, believes the practice should be continued this year.

The Republican sample ballots, according to Representative Herter, are being mailed to every registered voter in the Commonwealth, except approximately 200,000 Democratic voters in certain wards of Boston.

The total number of persons registered this year for the Nov. 3 election is 2,052,513, according to the announcement made today by the Secretary of State's office. Thus it may be seen that Republican ballots will be placed in the hands of practically every voter.

G. O. P., White; Democratic, Blue

The Republican sample ballot is white, with the pictures of Governor Landon and the seven state office candidates printed on the reverse side. The Democratic ballot is light blue. It also contains the photographs of the major candidates.

The procedure necessitated the printing of 240 different ballots for each party, inasmuch as changes were necessary because of different state senator and representatives

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Local Political Tangles Distract Maine's Attention From National Campaign

Charges in Gubernatorial Election Bring Grand Jury Summons for Republican National Committeeman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 27—To all outward appearances, the Maine electorate and party leaders are not paying much attention to the approaching presidential election.

This situation appears to prevail not because of any lack of partisanship nor because voters are unaware that significant issues are at stake, but because reverberations from the September election have not permitted them a sufficient breathing spell to prepare for another.

Counter-Charges

Repercussions from Senator Wallace H. White's slim victory over Gov. Louis T. Brann made themselves felt the day after the state election. The turmoil, although abating briefly when Governor Brann forthwith abandoned his unofficial recount, gained momentum again this week under fresh charges and counter-charges from Republican and Democratic leaders both in Maine and at Washington, D. C.

As the situation now stands, Daniel F. Field, Republican committeeman, finds himself invited to appear before a special Androscoggin County grand jury in November to place before it evidence on which he based his latest assertions that the election in Lewiston and Auburn was conducted in an irregular manner and that "if Jim Farley could have been in Lewiston and Auburn on election day, he would have learned things Tammany Hall never heard of."

Cast Vote for Brann

Lewiston was the Democratic stronghold of Governor Brann, while Auburn also cast a heavy vote for him, although it is normally Republican.

Frank T. Powers, Androscoggin attorney, requested Mr. Field's presence at the grand jury session, terming Mr. Field's remarks worthy of a court investigation. "The integrity of over 20,000 citizens of Lewiston and Auburn is assailed as the matter now stands," he wrote Mr. Field. The latter had not indicated up to Sunday whether he would accept the invitation.

Republicans as well as Democrats were upset by Mr. Field's statements. Republicans also were aroused by statements of Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut, chairman of the Special campaign spending, made at Washington and charging relief workers were disfranchized and intimidated from voting in the State. Some persons classed his statements in Washington with those of Mr. Field as serving only to further confuse the situation.

Brann Gains Votes

In the meantime, although Governor Brann's unofficial recount has been temporarily terminated, it has not been dropped completely. When the recount was halted, Governor Brann had gained some 500 votes, largely in Lewiston and Auburn.

Many Republicans feel the Governor will not complete his recount, but will allow the matter to hang fire until after the presidential election.

* * *

State Democratic leaders are pictured as dissatisfied with New Deal patronage. According to reports of an executive session of the Demo-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Tumulty Praises Roosevelt-Hull Reciprocity Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27 (AP)—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, held today "the Roosevelt-Hull Democratic way" is the one to lasting prosperity.

Addressing a party rally in the New Haven arena, last night, Mr. Tumulty said Democrats wavering in their support might have the Republican applause for a while, "but the cold, gray dawn of the morning after, a great regret will live with you."

The speaker told an estimated 4000 persons last night that Republican policy was narrow and selfish, at the same time praising the Administration reciprocal tariff policy and the recent agreement regarding gold with Great Britain and France.

"In view of the declaration of the Republican party to repeal the reciprocity act . . . those Democrats who have been standing at the great cross-roads . . must now make a choice between the Roosevelt-Hull Democratic way and the Landon-Republican way to a lasting permanent prosperity," he said.

"To me, the Roosevelt-Hull way is the open road to a world market for American agricultural and industrial products upon a sound, lasting basis, a basis of mutual good will and understanding between nations.

"The Landon way is the old way, the stand-pat way of selfishness and isolation that produces that kind of antagonism brought on by the Smoot-Hawley tariff law. . . ."

Mr. Tumulty said there was "much to praise in the great humane objectives of the Administration," in "these hysterical times."

Shrimp Fishing Seen as Chance For Unemployed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Deep sea shrimp fishing was described today by Dr. Elmer T. Higgins, director of research at the fisheries bureau, as a possible source of livelihood for scores of unemployed New England fishermen.

Recent experiments between Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, he said, disclosed beds of shrimp superior in taste to those of southern waters, where the industry did a $2,100,000 business in 1934.

However, Dr. Higgins added, New England shrimp beds located in "mud hollows" about 100 fathoms deep never could provide the huge supplies now caught in shallow water from North Carolina to Texas.

The northern shrimp, smaller than its southern cousins, has a flavor similar to lobster, and Dr. Higgins predicted that, if boiled on draggers which would trawl for shrimp, the "Yankee" variety would become an addition to sea food diet rather than a substitute for southern shrimp.

The shrimp beds, discovered by Prof. Johan Hjort of Oslo University, Norway, are 50 miles off Gloucester and run to about 30 miles off Portland. Dr. Higgins said other beds might be located from Cape Cod to the Bay of Fundy.

Forty-foot draggers, with two-man crews, he explained, could work the beds during the winter and summer seasons, the best times of the year for catching deep sea shrimp.

Dr. Higgins said he was unable to estimate how large a business New England shrimp fisheries might produce. Norwegian shrimp beds, he said, produced $1,000,000 a year.

He recommended that New England fishermen boil their catch alive as they hauled it aboard to add to its distinctive flavor and to prevent the necessity of carrying large cargoes of ice aboard their vessels.

He also recommended that fishermen use large mesh nets in catching the shrimp to prevent the necessity for throwing small shrimp back into the water.

The average size of a large New England shrimp is about five inches, Dr. Higgins said, while the southern type is about one to one and a half inches longer. He said also the New England shrimp lives three to four years, compared with a single year for the southern variety.

Registration Hits An All-Time High

Massachusetts hit an all-time high in registration for the coming election with 2,058,513 men and women eligible to vote, a tally in the office of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook showed today.

In 1934 registration reached 1,843,439. In 1932 it stood at 1,796,588.

Oxford University Honors Dr. Conant

By the Associated Press

Oxford, Eng., Oct. 27

THE honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred by Oxford University today on Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University.

The orator introducing Dr. Conant characterized him as "a sleuth hound in search for the atom, and a champion of free inquiry and free speech."

Century-Old Murals of Itinerant Painter Found Under Wallpaper of Woburn Inn

Rufus Porter, pursuing the arts in his tour of New England, fiddled his entry and painted his stay in several illustrious Yankee homes during the troubled era before 1812.

Soon after Capt. Joseph Gardner had erected his home on what is now the Lexington road from Woburn, young Porter, intent on an engineering career, sought lodging. The four-square, blank walls of the Gardner home afforded him plenty of opportunity to pay his keep.

Painting murals of views he had seen on his travels, the young student remained in the house for more than a year. His conceptions of mountains were smoothly sloped into pastures, where tiny horses stood stiff-legged, or grazed. Canal-boats, like Venetian gondolas, pushed past square, stern buildings with belfries.

Mr. Porter continued his travels, but the murals remained for many years a bright green above the white hand-carved panels and moldings of the Gardner home in Shaker Glen. Sold by Captain Gardner the structure, with its long, rambling sheds and block-like rooms, remained a residence for years before the windows were boarded and the house advertised for sale.

Windows Gleam Again

Bought a few months ago, its windows again are illuminated by candelight—aided somewhat by more modern means—as groups, travelers, and gourmets stop in for luncheon, tea, or dinner. Carriage and storage sheds of the mansion, now the Shaker Glen House, form the main room for diners. Beams and rafters, cut by Captain Gardner and carved by hand, retain the solidity of their youth. Brick flooring has not crumbled during the century and now resists the steps of twentieth century citizens.

And the autographed murals of young Porter entertain the visitors. Slightly faded, but substantially preserved by wallpaper and paint the work of the creator of the Scientific American, grace the walls of the reception room and the hall. One other room is thought to have been painted by Mr. Porter, but it was badly marred during the numerous decades since the itinerant painter resided at Shaker Glen House.

Forces Line Up In Battle Over Taxation Plan

Present System or Radical Changes Question Before Commission

Real Estate an Issue

Proposal to Limit the Tax Rate to $25 a $1000 Raising Protests

Mark Twain's little quip about our laissez faire attitude toward the weather might be equally appropriate if applied to taxes, for they are under constant discussion yet nobody does anything about them.

At least it was not until this week in Massachusetts that discussions reached a point of sufficient torrefaction to hint that something at long last might be done. Not, experienced observers hasten to qualify, that taxpayers should be carried away by too much hope at this stage of the game.

New Tax Alignments

But it has been obvious the past few days that certain economically and politically potent groups in the Commonwealth are maneuvering either for new tax alignments or maintenance of the status quo. Out of these machinations almost anything may come from a real estate tax rate fixed by law at not more than $25 on each $1000 valuation to a sales tax on every purchase at the stores.

To some of the genus called "Average Citizen" it may seem like a case of taking from Paul to pay Peter, but the actual evolvement of such a situation is hardly so simple.

It would probably entail quite a reorganization in the processes of government that have come about in the some three centuries there have been town, city, county, and, finally, state governments in Massachusetts.

No One Could Say

Probably no one could accurately say just when agitation for lower taxes in the old Bay State began, but it is possible that the famous tea party incident was not the first manifestation. Things may or may not have been somnolent the intervening years, but while the Legislature was in session last winter the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations burgeoned more prominently on the scene and focused attention on their group by demanding that $13,000,000 be lopped from the state budget.

Legislators were politely receptive, but not overly interested. As agitation among the taxpayers grew, the legislators arranged a public hearing in the Gardner auditorium of the State House. On the appointed day State House observers were handed a definite surprise when Gardner auditorium was thronged to the doors an hour before the hearing opened. It was a militant crowd and wise legislators sensed something should be done to humor the taxpayers.

Few Persons Sure

From conferences it developed that few persons really were absolutely sure where economies might be effected.

It developed that all the various units of government in Massachusetts—town, city, county and state—are spending about $1,000,000 a day.

The multiplicity of services and the overlapping of authority was presumed to be enormous, but few persons were found who had the whole picture and who at the same time offered an agreeable solution.

The obvious need was for a comprehensive study of the question by a competent commission. The taxpayers asked $75,000 for such a study. The Legislature gave them $10,000.

About the time that this commission was appointed (it came about last summer when 15 members were named) a campaign began among real estate interests to limit property taxes to $25 on a $1000 valuation. At first this seemed an innocuous movement, but it persisted in gaining publicity and apparent support.

It was frankly admitted that such a limitation would cut somewhere around $60,000,000 from the tax revenues. This reduction, it was apparent, would have to be met either by drastic cuts in expenditures or by tapping new sources of revenues.

Hardly anybody bothered wondering about where such economies might be made. This new tax limit agitation had the effect of taking the focus off consideration of how governmental costs could be cut and transferred it to consideration of how new revenues might be raised.

Specter of Sales Tax

The big merchants were afraid of that. The nebulous specter of a sales tax had been hanging over them for some time. Now it appeared to have gained elements of tangible support, for so far as most tax experts know, a retail tax is the only impost that will raise the amount of money required for such a shift in the tax burden.

There are not many, the commission has thus far found, who will deny that property bears too much of the cost of government. Instead of being encouraged, the small home owner is burdened with heavy taxes and this situation has contributed to real estate deflation, or so at least it has been frequently charged.

Capitalizing on this general charge, the real estate people have succeeded in getting a $25 tax limit proposal on the ballots in Suffolk and other counties in Massachusetts.

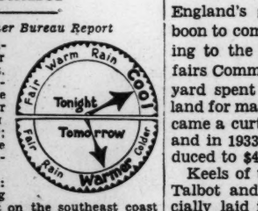
Retail Sales Tax

Big stores are convinced that a retail sales tax cuts down their volume of business, complicates their

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle and upper 20's; Wednesday fair becoming warmer; gentle to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable.

Massachusetts: Fair, with freezing temperature except on the southeast coast tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Wednesday, not so cold.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair with freezing temperature tonight; Wednesday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds becoming variable, fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	25	Minneapolis	24	22
Bermuda	74	72	New Orleans	56	56
Chicago	32	32	New York	28	26
Denver	24	24	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	40	34	Philadelphia	32	30
Jacksonville	68	68	St. Louis	34	32
Kansas City	34	32	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	32	30
Miami	78	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 27.
B—Minimum, Oct. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:39 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 8:54 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:15 p. m.

Charlestown Holds Open House As Throngs Celebrate Navy Day

Open house was the rule at the Charlestown Navy Yard today.

Rigid rules governing admission into the yard were lifted and the entire navy, afloat and ashore, opened its doors to the public for observance of Navy Day, inaugurated by Theodore Roosevelt.

Ships of the fleet throughout the entire world were attired in "full dress," with flags and pennants stretched over the masts from stem to stern. Officers and crews were in dress uniform. Gold braid appeared in profusion at navy yards. Visitors were welcomed in the various shops and buildings.

Center of Activity

In the Boston area, the Charlestown Navy Yard was the center of activity, with two plaques unveiled by Rear Admiral Walter R. Gherardi, marking the sites of the landing of the British forces at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Five thousand persons attended the ceremony.

The roped walk, which since 1836 has supplied the navy with an average of 1,000,000 miles of rope a year, was visited by scores of persons. All rope used in the entire navy is produced here. Visitors also were conducted through other units of the naval department, including the Naval Reserve Base at Squantum.

The new cruiser Quincy and five leader-type of destroyers, recently commissioned, were opened for inspection at the navy yard. American merchant ships in port were "dressed" in honor of the day.

Major Trade Activity

Naval activity, called one of New England's greatest industries, is a boon to commercial business, according to the New England Naval Affairs Committee. In 1927, the Boston yard spent $14,342,808 in New England for materials and supplies. Then came a curtailment in naval activity and in 1933, the expenditure was reduced to $4,460,444.

Keels of two destroyers, the Ralph Talbot and the Mugford, were officially laid in Drydock No. 2 a year ago as part of Navy Day. Today, both vessels are ready for launching and ceremonies will take place next Saturday.

Beverly Celebrates As Navy 'Birthplace'

BEVERLY, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—This town, which lays claim to being the birthplace of the American navy, took on a festive air as it observed Navy Day today. All public buildings were bright with color.

Presentation to Mayor James Torrey of a photostatic copy of Gen. George Washington's orders to Capt. Nicholas Broughton of the schooner Hannah, the first ship commissioned in the United States navy, was a feature of exercises.

The Hannah sailed from Beverly, Sept. 5, 1775, under orders to seize all British vessels it encountered.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "Hands Across the Sea," "Red Peppers," and "The Astonished Heart," plays by Noel Coward. First appearance of the dramatist in Boston as star, assisted by Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Call It a Day," comedy by Dodie Smith. Starring Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Clark Gable and Marion Davies in "Cain and Mabel." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Hallowe'en Capers," with Harriet Hoctor, Morton Bowe.

MEMORIAL—"The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Big Broadcast of 1937," featuring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday, Marsha Hunt and Robert Cummings. Fenway: 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Devil Is a Sissy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Jackie Cooper and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "They Met Ig a Taxi." Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:30.

UPTOWN — "Sing, Baby, Sing," with Adolphe Menjou, 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Two in a Crowd." 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Trinidad," "Sunkist Stars at Palm Springs," "Krazi Inventions," "Touring the Sport World," "Stars of Tomorrow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—"The Border Patrolman," with George O'Brien and Polly Ann Young. 1:55, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye and Adolphe Menjou. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

MODERN—"Anthony Adverse," screen version of Hervey Allen's novel. 9:45 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:10, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Unfinished Symphony," the life of Franz Schubert. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Man Who Knew Too Much," featuring Nova Pilbeam. 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Soak the Rich," featuring Walter Connolly.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Crash Donovan," with Jack Holt. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Sing, Baby, Sing," featuring Alice Faye, Adolphe Menjou and Patsy Kelly. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

UNIVERSITY — "The General Died at Dawn," with Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Walking on Air," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Will Rogers in "State Fair." Also "The Scoundrel."

TREMONT—"Transatlantic Tunnel," featuring Richard Dix and Madge Evans. 10:27 a. m., 1:34, 4:51, 8:12. Also "Strike Me Pink" with Ethel Merman and Eddie Cantor. 8:50, 11:57 a. m., 3:14, 6:31, 9:53.

BOSTON—"Back to Nature," featuring the Jones Family, 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8, 10:25. Stage: "Scandals of 1937" with Morton Downey, radio tenor.

Music

DORCHESTER MANOR—Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra, Solomon Braslavsky, conductor. Morton Street. 8:15.

Other Events

ZONTA CLUB—Talk by Miss Ellen Riley, former housekeeper of the White House during the Coolidge administration. 364 Boylston Street. 6.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Round Table course, "Headlines That Haunt You." Herald-Traveler Auditorium. 6:30.

Tomorrow

FOGG ART MUSEUM (Harvard University)—Lecture, in French, on "Le Vitrail en France au Moyen Âge," by Professor Marcel Aubert of Paris. 4:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Final campaign luncheon. 46 Beacon Street. 12:30.

ROGERS BUILDING — Lecture on "Regional and State Planning," by Sir Raymond Unwin of London, under the auspices of the M. I. T. School of Architecture. 491 Boylston Street. 10 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Youth in the Modern World" by Rabbi Samuel J. Abrams. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "French Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

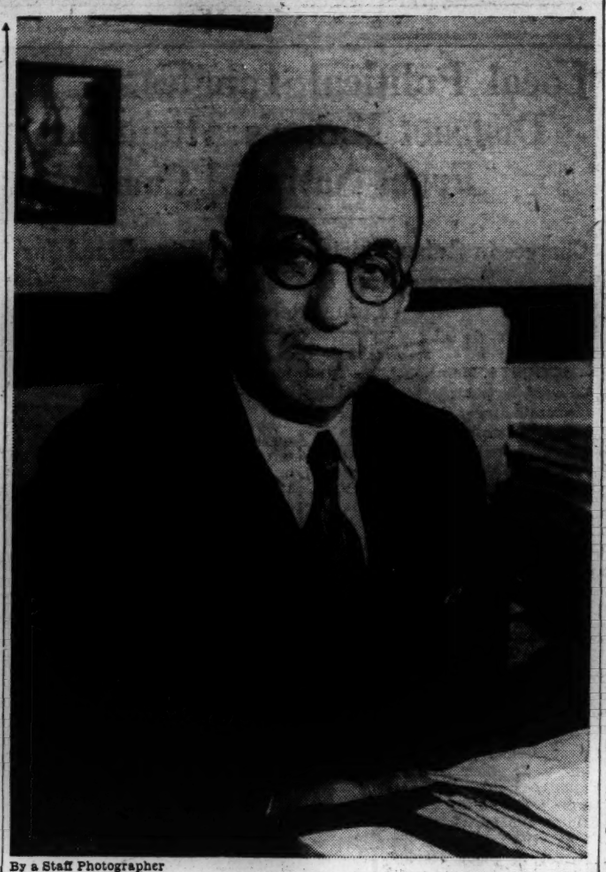
Radio Programs On Page 11

Dr. Santosuosso Active in Politics

Democratic candidate for Secretary of State seldom has sought office, but for 25 years has been a campaigner in the interests of others

Massachusetts Candidates

This is the last of eight articles presenting the political background of the major-party candidates for Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Auditor and Secretary of State. Yesterday the candidacy of Frederic W. Cook, Republican Secretary of State, seeking re-election, was discussed. The series has been running daily since Oct. 19.



By a Staff Photographer

Joseph Santosuosso

Twenty-five years a Democratic campaigner but seldom a candidate for political office sums up in a few words the political career of Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, Democratic nominee for Secretary of State.

A mild-mannered man until aroused, Dr. Santosuosso has spent practically all his adult years on the political stump in the interest of other Democratic candidates, until now he is one of the best known figures among Democrats.

The doctor who, despite his title, is a practicing attorney, claims without fear of contradiction that he knows personally more persons throughout Massachusetts than any candidate on the Democratic state ticket, except Governor Curley and Charles F. Hurley, candidate for Governor.

Corps of Friends

This corps of personal friends Dr. Santosuosso has developed through his participation in the activities of fraternal organizations, such as the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Foresters of America.

These connections, of course, are far from detrimental to a politician. And when that politician builds further friendships through campaigns for others his personal organization is fairly strong.

Dr. Santosuosso is the only Democratic nominee this year who is fighting the same man he fought in 1934. During the latter year, the year of the great Democratic landslide, the doctor was opposed to Frederick W. Cook, the present Secretary of State. Mr. Cook this year is again seeking re-election.

Thus the Santosuosso-Cook election struggle is 1934 all over again, except for the result, as far as Dr. Santosuosso is concerned. The doctor insists he will be elected this year, despite the defeat he suffered in 1934. He claims the entire Democratic ticket will be elected, with no exceptions.

Dr. Santosuosso explains his 1934 defeat not upon the operation of racial prejudice within the Democratic party, as some political observers have claimed, but upon the fact that he was able to campaign only the last three weeks of the election contest.

Due to an injury Mr. Santosuosso was unable to appear on the stump until early October. He missed all the major swings around the state made by the other Democratic candidates. He was not seen or heard by a vast number of voters and, he argued, to overcome the so-called racial prejudice he had to appear on the speaking platforms before audiences or be heard by the voters over the radio. He was not seen or heard by many in 1934.

Attended Rallies

This year, Dr. Santosuosso said, it is entirely different. He has appeared at all the major rallies and has spoken on the radio frequently. Further, each of the state ticket candidates is speaking on his behalf this year. In 1934, they did not Thus, the doctor faces Nov. 3 at least outwardly confident.

Dr. Santosuosso is a man of two professions, law and medicine. Medicine was his first profession, law his second.

He stands as an example of the opportunities the United States holds out for those who work diligently for success. Dr. Santosuosso was born in Italy on July 18, 1877, moving to the United States with his parents four years later.

Boston's Italian quarter, the North End, became his home. Here he fought his way upward. Later he entered Tufts College where he trained as a physician. He began his practice at the age of 22 years.

Ror nine years Dr. Santosuosso practiced medicine but during that time he took a private law course and was admitted to the bar. The reason for the change, he declared, was that the legal profession provided greater opportunities for advancement.

He was not slow in becoming politically acquainted. At the age of 22 he was nominated for the Boston School Committee. He lost the election by 800 votes.

Political Success

His first political success came in his election to the Boston City Council nearly 30 years ago. He served three one-year terms in the Council. Since that time he spent practically all his political hours campaigning for others until his nomination for Secretary of State in 1934.

This political contact, together with his service in ffaternal organizations, Dr. Santosuosso believes, gave him an insight into the desires of the public and knowledge with which to satisfy them. It is upon this experience and his legal training that the doctor bases his campaign for Secretary of State.

His pledge to the voters is that "I shall conduct the office of Secretary of State with dignity, with fairness and efficiency. I shall reflect credit upon the citizenry of Massachusetts by my conduct in office. I shall never usurp the rights of citizenship, never abuse the power of my office and never conduct my office in a manner which will injure any individual."

Dr. Santosuosso charged that Secretary of State Cook used his office to intimidate persons who signed the nomination papers of candidates who opposed him in the September primary.

Promise Include

His pre-election promises include:

1. A pledge to eliminate the name of the Secretary of State from the front of the official ballot. The signature of the Secretary of State now appears on each ballot and Mr. Santosuosso contends the very existence of the signature constitutes a campaign advantage for a Secretary of State seeking re-election.

2. A pledge, previously made by Secretary of State Cook to work for simpler and briefer statement of questions placed before the voters on the ballot. His plan is to require that the State Legislature determine the language of the questions.

3. A promise to support changes in the absentee ballot law to permit legitimate shut-ins to vote, although they are in or wifhin two municipalities of the city in which they should cast their regular ballots.

4. Efficient operations of the Secretary of State's office.

In Election Laws

As a politician Dr. Santosuosso has been interested in election laws and as a lawyer he believes he is fully qualified to fill the office now held by Mr. Cook who is recognized as an election law authority.

Perhaps one of the fondest political memories Dr. Santosuosso possesses concerns the early drive for the election of President Roosevelt in 1932. Dr. Santosuosso, with Governor Curley, was one of eight politicians who in 1932 sought election as Roosevelt delegates to the national convention, but were defeated by the Alfred E. Smith forces.

Before the campaign, however, Dr. Santosuosso was present when Governor Curley, then Mayor, originally announced his support of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President. It was upon Dr. Santosuosso that Mr. Curley pinned the first "Roosevelt for President" button. Thus the doctor was one of the original Roosevelt men. He is still with the President. And he still retains in his law office a photograph of Mr. Curley attaching the Roosevelt button to his lapel.

Edgar M. Mills

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BOSTON

... AND WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE FOR DINNER TO-NIGHT?
IT'S UP TO YOU, DEAR, BUT LET'S HAVE SOMETHING DIFFERENT!
IN GROCERY STORE
HOW ABOUT A PACKAGE OF EGG NOODLES, MACARONI, OR...
NOW THERE'S AN IDEA, GIVE ME A PACKAGE OF MUELLER'S THIN-SPAGHETTI, THIN-SPAGHETTI, PLEASE.
SAY, THIS IS A REAL SPAGHETTI DINNER, ALL-RIGHT. DELICIOUS!
AN INSPIRATION, DEAR.... AND SO EASY TO MAKE.... WE'LL HAVE IT OFTEN FROM NOW ON.

You will discover that Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti makes a dinner all men enjoy.

In just 9 minutes, Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti cooks up tenderly . . . ready to serve with your favorite sauce (meat, tomato, cheese, etc.).

It's a complete, satisfying meal for everyone.

P.S.—Remember, too, that Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti is as economical as it is delicious.

FOR DINNER TONIGHT

AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

C. F. MUELLER CO. • JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Mt. Washington Weather Post To Continue Another Winter

The joint Harvard-U. S. Weather Bureau weather station at the summit of Mt. Washington, which since 1932 has supplied important observations used in forecasting for the Boston area, will be enabled to continue this winter as a result of recent financial support from New Hampshire, the U. S. Weather Bureau, and other donors, Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of Harvard's Blue Hill Observatory, announced yesterday.

To support the White Mountain station, New Hampshire has donated $1000. Another $1000 has been raised from 120 contributors in the United States, Canada, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. Earlier gifts and recent contributions of the Smithsonian Institution, the New Hampshire Academy of Sciences, and the Appalachian Mountain Club, bring the total to $3250, Dr. Brooks said. The U. S. Weather Bureau is giving more than $3000 in salaries and instruments.

Dr. Brooks also announced that beginning next summer the Mt. Washington observatory will have a new building on the summit. This structure, two stories high, has been designed by the engineering staff of the Boston & Maine Railroad to withstand wind velocities of over 200 miles an hour, and will be anchored by bolts sunk four feet into the rock. Construction is already in progress, under the direction of Col. Henry N. Teague, president of the Mt. Washington Railway.

For the last four years the Mt. Washington weather bureau staff has lived free of charge in the stage office of the Mt. Washington Summit Road Company.

Valuable Weather Sentry

Located, on the highest peak in New England, this station has for four years served as a valuable weather sentry for New England, warning of the approach of air masses over this area, and thus aiding in the improvement of local forecasting.

In addition, through pioneer investigations launched by the scientists who brave the climate of the mountain summit year-around, the station is rapidly becoming one of the country's most important centers of meteorological research.

Due to the extreme conditions of the mountain top, which low temperatures and high winds combine to make the coldest inhabited spot in the United States, it has been necessary for the Harvard observers to invent extremely rugged and specially adapted instruments for their work. Among the most famous of these is a heated anemometer, designed particularly for this station, which once registered a wind velocity of 231 miles an hour, far in excess of any previous measurements.

Of first importance is the attempt at the Mt. Washington Observatory to translate mountain observations into data for ordinary "free" upper air at the same height above flat ground. The weather forecaster needs a continuous record, day and night, in all kinds of weather, of conditions in the upper air. At present the only method of obtaining such data is by expensive airplane flights or balloon ascents at intervals of hours or days; these do not give a continuous record and are not practicable in bad weather when records are most needed. The Harvard scientists are well on their way toward ironing out the peculiar effects a mountain has on the atmosphere over it and toward producing the valuable steady "free" air readings of temperature, humidity, pressure and wind velocity at high altitudes.

Four Young Men on Staff

Four young men will carry on the work at the mountain top this winter. They are Wendell Leese of Manchester, Mass., who will be in charge for the Blue Hill Observatory and who is spending his third year at the summit; his assistant, John Dick of Arlington, Mass, starting his second winter; Aubrey D. Husted of Pittsburgh, Penna., of the United States Weather Bureau, and Herbert G. Dorsey Jr. of Washington, D. C., an engineer.

The scientists keep in touch with Harvard by radio, sending their observations three times a day by shortwave to Salvatore Pagliuca, chief observer at the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory. Two times a day they communicate by radio with Joseph Dodge of Pinkham Notch, N. H., managing director of the station.

What the Politicians Say

Gov. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, accusing his Republican opponent of "racial bigotry":

"No one wants to arouse racial bigotry—all we want to know is why you continue to be a creature of the corporations. You recognize, Mr. Lodge, that you wrote the 'Cult of Weakness.' I know that you regret it, but the fact remains that you wrote it. . . . In that book you allude to the ignorant Italians supplanting the ignorant Irish in doing the dirty work for the superior American. . . ."

* * *

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican candidate for the United States Senate, speaking in reply to the above charges of Governor Curley:

"Be on guard against last-minute circulars and last-minute statements injecting racial issues and racial bigotry in this campaign. Remember what Oliver Wendell Holmes said: 'Sin has many tools but a lie is a handle which fits them all.'"

John W. Haigis, Republican candidate for Governor:

"I wish to be elected Governor of Massachusetts upon the express understanding that I intend to clean house—to drive the rascals out!

"For over two years our State House has served as political headquarters. . . . It has housed, warmed and fed a political machine. It has been the center of planning and scheming, the primary purpose of which has not been the public welfare. Its corridors have swarmed with henchmen, who like their bosses, have used its facilities as a typically ward-controlled machine headquarters . . . Our State House must not be a political club house.

"The basis of all action, the qualification and purpose of all appointments have been the effect upon the political future of the Governor and his satelite, my opponent . . . (who) is so completely tied to and so obligated to and so thoroughly a part of the present political machine that he cannot and he will not repair the damage which now demoralizes our state departments.

"On Dec. 23, 1935, the present Governor, my opponent's colleague, appointed a new Commissioner of Agriculture. Who was he?

"He had been a clerk in a fruit and vegetable store on Cape Cod. He had run a farm one season. The venture was a failure. At the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture he (Howard Haynes Murphy) was a contract mail carrier. There is no other fact in his personal history bearing upon his qualifications for the office he now holds.

"There are other departments and other commissioners that call for attention. The Department of Public Works cannot escape rigid investigation. This department is in many ways charged with greater responsibilities than is any other department. . . . It has become a haven for political favorites. . . . I will not tolerate a situation such as now exists in this department. There will be at least some changes among the commissioners of the Department of Public Works.

* * *

Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, Democratic candidate for Governor, speaking in reply to 28 specific charges by John Haigis, his opponent, linking Treasurer Hurley with Edmund L. Dolan and the Legal Securities Company:

"The public and the voters of Massachusetts have a natural dislike—which I share—for political fakirs. The use of political slime to smear public officials has no place in the contest for the chief executive of this commonwealth.

"Why don't you openly charge that Charles F. Hurley has conducted the office of state treasurer dishonestly; that he has violated his oath of office? Haven't you the courage?

"On every occasion in the past when Mr. Haigis has requested information from the state treasurer's office, it was furnished him. This is just another attempt by my opponent, through a spokesman, to deliberately mislead the public. I will gladly submit to my opponent a full and complete list of all bonds purchased for the state."

* * *

Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to President Wilson and long associate of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, who has come out for the re-election of President Roosevelt:

"To me the Roosevelt-Hull way is the open road to a world market for American agricultural and industrial products upon a sound, lasting basis, a basis of mutual good will and understanding between nations. The Landon way is the old way, the stand-pat way of selfishness and isolation, that produces that kind of antagonism brought on by the Smoot-Hawley tariff law, the restriction of trade, the raising of foreign tariff walls and the establishment of quotas affecting many of our farm commodities."

* * *

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, speaking in behalf of President Roosevelt:

"All of us who prefer to return the control of our coutnry to the special interests, can express our preference by voting for Governor Landon, who says that he would like to do this and that, but promises that he won't insist on anything whatever.

"On the other hand, all of those who want to see the New Deal completed until the control of affairs of the United States is lodged permanently with the people of the United States, can express our preference by voting to re-elect Roosevelt."

Ballots Sent Voters By Both Parties

(Continued from Page 9)

district, because of varying local offices to be filled and other differing factors.

Mr. Herter, who was more explicit about the Republican ballot than Mr. McGrath, declared that the 1,800,000 sample ballots they are mailing total 28 tons.

Democrats Save Postage

The weight of the Democratic ballots, of course, is approximately 15 tons by comparison.

Both parties appear to be making an appeal for the American way of government. The Republicans on their ballot says, "You are an American citizen. Vote for these men. They will govern in the real American way."

The Democratic ballot, of which no sample copies could be obtained today, according to Mr. McGrath, point out that the American way of government is government by the ordinary citizen, not government by a particular ruling class.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aquitania	Oct. 28	Southampton	Nov. 3	Oct. 27, 8:00 pm	Oct. 28, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Oct. 29	Plymouth	Nov. 4	Oct. 28, 8:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:00 am
Georgic	Oct. 31	Southampton	Nov. 8	Oct. 30, 8:00 pm	Oct. 31, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Manuka	San Francisco	Nov. 2	Oct. 29, 4:00 pm	Oct. 29, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 5, 4:00 pm	Nov. 5, 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Nov. 7	Nov. 2, 4:00 pm	Nov. 3, 8:30 pm
Pres. Sherman	Portland	Nov. 10	Nov. 6, 4:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:30 pm

†Australia must be specially addressed.

Rhode Island Expects Record Absentee Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—All records for absentee voting are expected to be broken in this State this year. The Secretary of State's office reports that more than 1000 persons have applied for ballots to enable them to cast their votes by mail. The applications have been examined and approved and this week the Secretary of State will begin mailing out the ballots. The previous high mark was prior to the special election last year, when 750 applications for absentee ballots were received and approved.

What's Going On in the Arts

Noel Coward Triptych

NOEL COWARD'S brilliance and versatility were never better displayed than in the three short plays with which he opened his Boston season at the Colonial Theater last night. The pieces constitute the first installment of his group of nine called "Tonight at 8:30." The second batch will be given Wednesday and Thursday, and the third Friday and Saturday. This is the first presentation of these short plays in America, and last night's performance marked Mr. Coward's first appearance as an actor on a Boston stage.

Among his many accomplishments, Mr. Coward is a good program maker. The first item, "Hands Across the Sea," is a hilarious comedy; the second, "The Astonished Heart," a serious play with a tragic ending; the third, "Red Peppers," musical farce. Tickle 'em, stir 'em, send 'em away laughing.

Mr. Coward, as author, actor, composer and director, was assisted by an excellent cast headed by Gertrude Lawrence and including such practiced players as Joyce Carey, Alan Webb, Joan Swinstead and Anthony Pellisier.

"Hands Across the Sea" sets down a pair of Colonials in the drawing room of Lady Maureen Gilpin in London—one of those semi-public meeting places where casual and antic people come and go quite informally, my dear. Lady Maureen has been entertained on her travels by various Colonials, and the play consists of her efforts to determine just which Colonials these are and where they come from. Miss Lawrence is a featherbrained Lady Maureen, Mr. Coward as her husband expresses the bewilderment of the moment at the piano. When the puzzle is solved, his common chord of relief is high comedy. The Colonials are played with unction and restraint by Miss Carey and Mr. Webb.

In "The Astonished Heart" Mr. Coward reverts to the problem play of an earlier generation. He is here a psychiatrist whose life is broken by a vain woman (Miss Lawrence) who wants a flirtation and becomes the agent of tragedy. It is a stock situation handled in the psychological manner. The two principals do a good deal of emoting, but it is Miss Carey as the wife who best succeeds in conveying the tragic effect.

For it must be confessed that Mr. Coward and Miss Lawrence, superb comedians, touch only the surface of serious acting. The play is well constructed, if a little long, and one admires the technical means employed by the leading players—that's the trouble: one admires instead of believing.

The fact is, more pity is stirred by "Red Peppers," a farce in which Mr. Coward and Miss Lawrence are unbelievably good as a pair of variety artists hoofing on the stage and quarreling in the dressing room of a provincial theater. Not only their Cockney accents but their Cockney manner and mental processes are precisely realized. And there is a good deal of pathos in their little prides and ambitions, their mutual irritability and their united front against common enemies.

The large audience laughed heartily, and applauded at the close until Mr. Coward made a brief curtain speech.

L. A. S.

Soloist

Ruth Posselt

Who Will Play the Dvořák Violin Concerto With the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Concerts of Friday and Saturday

Mrs. MacDowell by Miss Paeff

DURING her sojourn at the MacDowell colony this last summer, Miss Bashka Paeff, a sculptress who is very well known in Boston, modeled a statuette of Mrs. Edward MacDowell.

Miss Paeff has portrayed Mrs. MacDowell in a comfortable, homelike posture, sitting on a rocker. Knees crossed, hands in her lap, she seems to be chatting amiably. There is an utter lack of self-consciousness, a complete freedom from postured attitude. This is a living, natural likeness, translated very skillfully.

Not often do sculptors work upon so realistic a presentation without achieving a banal result. Miss Paeff was apparently deeply inspired by her model. Mrs. MacDowell appears so patient, so understanding. Her hair, combed up and rolled in a knot on the top of her head, makes good sculptural design; her towering forehead, gleaming eyes, broad, smiling mouth contribute to strong characterization. Miss Paeff has judiciously indicated the costume without evolving too much detail.

Should such a statue have the fate of Tanagra figures or of Egyptian statuettes brought forth from ancient tombs, people of the distant future finding it would have a very good idea of what a New England lady of high ideals looked like in the twentieth century.

Copley Society

Pastels by Sarah Swift Brownell are shown at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. The crayon medium has been handled thoughtfully in the execution of many pleasant flower pieces.

D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

CONTINUING plays on Boston stages are "Call It a Day," with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale, in its second week at the Shubert, and "Boy Meets Girl," in its fourth week at the Plymouth.

The dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel of fascism in America, "It Can't Happen Here," will be presented at the Repertory tonight by the Federal Theater, simultaneously with its opening in 26 other cities.

The new Shubert musical, "The Show Is On," will have its first performance at the Shubert Theater, Nov. 5. The cast includes Beatrice Lillie, Bert Lahr, Reginald Gardner, Paul Haakon and Mitzi Mayfair.

Also in prospect is the dramatization of Edith Wharton's novel, "Ethan Frome," starring Pauline Lord, which will come into the Colonial at an unspecified date. It was one of the hits in New York last season.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a brand new fashion just coming to the fore this season . . . that of the short dinner dress. And we're quite sure that it's precisely the thing you've been looking for . . . for those evenings when your program calls for a "don't dress" dress, yet you somehow feel that the occasion demands something a bit more gala and exciting than regular daytime clothes. Just such a dress is the one we were allowed a "preview" of recently, in The Fifth Avenue Shop at The New Hovey's. Oh, there are many others that more than answer the same purpose, but this one took our eye especially, because its simplicity allows the addition of accessories that might make any other dress look far too dressed up! The dress is of black crepe, cut perfectly plain, and the neckline stops right at the base of the neck; giving that roundish, little-girl look. The sleeves seem to be cut right in with the bodice, sort of kimono style, and are elbow length. Which, together with all the fullness, is quaint, to say the least. That is, they're elbow length if you so wish . . . because the dress has a trick or two up its sleeve . . . that you can perform yourself; even though you know absolutely nothing about the rudiments of legerdemain! All you have to do is turn the sleeves inside out and take them right back to the neckline, where you assure them of safe keeping . . . with the aid of jet or rhinestone clips. And . . . just as if this bit of cleverness weren't enough . . . the sleeves are fully lined with silver lamé. Consequently the very short sleeves you now have are entirely of silver lamé. Then, for balance, the ends of the sash belt, which ties and throws over, are of lamé, too. All this for $14.95, or thereabouts, up on the second floor.

* * *

Rear-Laced Shoes

We certainly thought we were seeing things" . . . and no wonder! Because you see, in our day, we laced and tied our shoes in front, and nowhere else. But this, it seems, is the dawn of a new era or something, in the shoe world at least, for there we were in Slattery's gazing in awe (and several other reactions!) at a pair of French heel pumps that were laced and bowed in back! Really they did, and they were perfectly serious about it, too. The fact that they're by Laird Shober no doubt accounts for their unique styling. Incidentally, we do wish that these new shoes would come equipped with descriptive circulars . . . we feel woefully inadequate sometimes when we try to describe new shoes to you in the jargon of a shoe designer. The only thing we can do about it is to find a similarity in our everyday language and let it go at that. Anyhow, when you go in to see these shoes, see if you don't think they look as if they are wearing a little apron that goes clear around the shoe, and ties in a little bow in the back! Priced at $14.75, in Slattery's shoe salon.

* * *

Fruity Cosmetics

Here's something quite new in the way of cosmetics that you may want to look into, and dabble around with. Four liquid preparations made from fresh, sun-ripened tropical fruits! All rich in their own natural oils and juices, and fairly pungent with the fragrance of sun-kissed groves. It's all very fruity . . . you cleanse your skin with lemon and lime, tone it with tropic papayas, lubricate it with avacados, protect it with Persian lime; and there you are. Absolutely pure, water soluble, and contains no chemicals, paraffin or foreign substance. And they all leave you feeling fresh and new. At Jordan Marsh's.

* * *

Wool Hose

News while it is news . . . British wool hose for youngsters for way less than a dollar . . . 85 cents to be exact! They were made up in England especially for R. H. Stearns . . . so you can be sure they're knitted of the soft (but ever so durable) English yarns. They come in two lengths . . . ¾ and ⅞ . . . depending, of course, on whether Horace wants them for knicker or shorts wear. And, for the benefit of those who, like ourself (now surely there must be one or two others around!), can never seem to remember. . . offhand . . . which is the longer, we went into the matter with pencil and paper, and arrived at the conclusion (which we later certified!) that the ⅞ hose win. In gray they come only in size 8½ to 11. In brown or navy, sizes 7 to 11. You can order them by mail or phone . . . but we suggest that you do so without delay, because when this lot has been sold, we are told that there'll be no more at this low figure. At least not of this quality.

* * *

Elsewhere

Honorable mention to: The gabardine raincoats for the younger set at Filene's. Plenty of style to them . . . balmacaans and trench coats. The assortment of Christmas cards you may choose from at Miss Ayer's Shop . . . 1338 Beacon street, out in Brookline . . You may take a chair and use up all the time you want to while selecting them. Nobody's going to rush you, and you can change your mind as many times as you want to! Not expensive, either. And by the way, Miss Ayer has a new lot of Calart flowers in . . . among them some whopping big dahlias that look just like those you see exhibited at Massachusetts State Grange Fairs; both in coloring and size. They're so real looking that they make you almost wonder why you even bothered to plant a garden! . . . Those soft Langora sweaters at Slattery's, that are styled with all the precision of a much more expensive sweater, have the classic purled yoke, and come dolled up with an embroidered three-letter monogram at no extra charge. At the ultra-special price of $3; that is, until Saturday. Available in black, brown, navy, cherry, white, green and rust. This is a "Repeated by Request" sale (if not by demand!). These sweaters proved to be so overwhelmingly popular just a short time ago . . . And Jay's eighteenth birthday party . . . in the form of a sale. J. T.

(A Tuesday and a Friday feature.)

Forces Line Up In Tax Battle

(Continued from Page 9)

bookkeeping and gives unscrupulous competitors an edge.

They have not remained supine while agitation for a tax limit continued.

Only today the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce took occasion to assert that tax limitations had brought about "alarming" conditions in Ohio and West Virginia. They emphasize that sales taxes are considered unfair to poorer people, that incomes up to $2500 a year must necessarily go largely for articles upon which a sales tax is imposed, while only a proportion of larger incomes go for similar purposes.

The commission now must weigh the opposing views, regard the reasons behind the governmental costs and then prepare an answer that is not only constructive but also likely to win sufficient compromise support to insure its adoption.

The commission held a meeting this morning behind closed doors. Reports that came from usually reliable sources indicated that the commission will turn thumbs down on the tax limit proposals, but will withhold their views until after Tuesday's poll.

Before them today, too, was laid the suggestion of Charles W. Rogerson, Boston tax expert who has represented the savings banks on previous occasions, that statutes be adopted limiting city and town expenditures to their average amount for the last five years. To this limitation feature would be added the stipulation that any increased revenues be used to relieve the present property tax burden.

Wyoming Sticks to Cattle

Stock raising is Wyoming's most important industry.

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THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Reported Deficit Greets Coughlin In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 27—As the National Union for Social Justice completed arrangements for a birthday party for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, tonight, in the Rhode Island Auditorium, State Supervisor Rene Viau announced that auditors had found a shortage of several several thousand dollars in organization funds after he had taken control early this month.

Mr. Viau was named state supervisor after Chester L. Carpenter was ousted by the Rev. Mr. Coughlin, who made a surprise visit here early this month and "cleaned house." The only member of the party's staff to survive was James E. Toher, office manager, and he resigned last week.

State Supervisor Viau, in making known the alleged shortage, declined to name the amount, but said that it "ran into several thousand dollars."

Although the gathering tonight is billed as Rev. Mr. Coughlin's "Birthday Party," it was reliably learned that it will serve as a political rally to further the political aspirations of Ludger Lapointe, nominee for United States Senator and the NUSJ Congressional candidates.

The doors will open at 6:30 p. m. to accommodate a crowd of 10,000 persons expected. The meeting will not start until 8 p. m., when Rev. Mr. Coughlin will accept a birthday cake on which will be 45 candles. The radio priest is then scheduled to talk, but other features of the program are not made public.

The radio priest, on his second visit to Rhode Island within a month, will discover that the political machine which the organization had built up is somewhat disorganized. He will find that strong units had sought membership in the Catholic Laymen's League opposed to hs program and were progressing under the direction of John Rooney, one of Mr. Carpenter's most severe critics at the last eventful Biltmore Hotel session.

Mr. Rooney has publicly announced his intention of casting his lot, and those of his followers with the "laymen," and as a result the strength of the National Union for Social Justice has been greatly decreased in the Second Congressional District where early predictions had given the party a fair chance of success.

Gov. Bridges Calls For Re-establishment Of the Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27—"A very serious matter, the importance of which I do not think the voters have yet realized, is the debauch of the civil service under the present Administration," declares Gov. H. Styles Bridges, who is entering the final week of his campaign for United States Senator.

"Since the days of President Arthur," he says, "back in 1883, there has been a constant struggle to protect government employees from political interference and to provide for the filling of vacancies in the government service on merit and not by political pull. Right-thinking men of both parties have worked to this end and despite some setbacks, there has been a slow but steady progress, chiefly, of course, under Republican leadership.

"Here, as on other topics, Mr. Roosevelt has given utterance to the loftiest ideals. He told the Civil Service Reform League 'The merit system is in no danger at my hands.' That is what he said—what has he done? I charge the present Administration with a debauching of the civil service by political appointments to an extent that has gone far to undo all the progress made in the last half-century."

'No Marking' Plan Of Newton Schools Attracts Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 27—The "no marking" system for the public schools in Newton is attracting wide interest among educators as Julian E. Warren, the superintendent of schools, announced that it would be continued with some adjustments.

In the kindergarten and first three grades there is no written report whatever sent home except at the end of the year. A visit from the child's teacher to the home is the event looked forward to. In the fourth, fifth and sixth grades there are no marks, the teacher simply writes home the progress of the child, what subjects he is most interested in and whether his work is satisfactory. In the Junior High Schools there is a three-point plan to show effort, distinguished work, and an average.

The school department makes every effort to encourage visits of parents at the school and invites conferences. The system has been in operation about three years and its effects are constantly being studied and varied as improvements are possible. From every aspect it has been highly successful and has been widely copied.

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'Chemistry' Traced to Early Chinese

Professor Davis of M. I. T. reports that the alchemy which preceded chemistry in Europe came originally from the Chinese who practiced it as far back as the third century, B. C.

From China came the alchemy which preceded chemistry in Europe, according to a report by Prof. Tenney L. Davis of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a report to the division of chemical history, the American Chemical Society, he writes: "The illustrations discovered in a fifteenth century Chinese book are documents of the history of alchemy. They are like archaeological specimens, giving us new insight into the transmission of ideas."

The work referred to is entitled "Chin Tan Ta Yao," and was first issued in the Yuan dynasty 1275 to 1367. The edition obtained by Professor Davis dates from about 1440. Alchemy, understood as the pursuit of transmutation, first appeared in Europe among the Arabs about the eighth century A. D., but was practiced in China as early as the third century B. C.

"Evidently," says Professor Davis, "Chinese alchemy came across Persia to the Arabs and by them was transmitted to Latin Europe. Additional evidence of the identity of Chinese and European alchemy now appears in symbolic pictures.

"These pictures represent the combination or interaction of Yin and Yang, the same process as is symbolized by European pictures. One illustration represents Yin by a woman, by a tiger, and by water in the forms of clouds, rain and hail; Yang by the man, a dragon, and fire. The tortoise and the serpent further symbolize the combination of the two.

The alchemists, according to Professor Davis, held all material things to be the result of the combination or interaction of two contrary fundamentals. Thus all material things represented the confluence of two groups of opposite forces and qualities.

"Consequently, when men became interested in the chemical properties of metals, they supposed them to be the result of combinations of two contraries. Zosimos and the Alexandrians of about the third century A. D. called the positive fiery fundamental "sulfur" and the negative material "mercury," and supposed all metals to be combinations of sulfur and mercury.

"Perhaps it may be said that the doctrine still dominates chemistry, for the proton is virtually pure matter and the electron virtually pure action and energy. However, the alchemists, when they wished to prepare the Philosopher's Stone, believed they could attain their objective if they could bring about the proper combination of the two.

"While we cannot at present readily produce artificial gold in any considerable quantity, it is possible, nevertheless, to describe a process by which that production may infallibly be accomplished. If we can take protons and electrons and put them together in the proper fashion, we shall produce gold. The process is fundamentally simple, and it will certainly work if only we can find the means of working it."

Unfortunately, protons and electrons cannot be juggled like billiard balls.

Illustration in Chinese Book on Alchemy
The Picture Shows the Combination of Reaction of the Contrarities of Yin and Yang. Yin Is Represented by the Man, Tiger and Water in the Forms of Clouds, Rain and Hail; Yang by the Man, Dragon and Fire. The Tortoise and Serpent Further Symbolize the Combination or Interaction of the Two

Behind the Microphone

Columbia's fine new folder, "Serious Music for the Fall and Winter," has just arrived on our desk and makes a very impressive list when gathered all together. Most of it, of course, is familiar to most of the listeners, since the programs have already started.

The only programs mentioned which have not yet begun their new seasons on the CBS network are the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, scheduled to start Sunday, Nov. 8, at 3 p. m., eastern standard time, with John Barbirolli, English conductor, on the podium. Another is a new Brahms chamber music series in co-operation with the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation at the Library of Congress and the music department and Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.

The Brahms chamber music series will consist of four Tuesday and four Thursday concerts of an hour each at 3:30 p.m. by the Coolidge String Quartet, with Frank Sheridan, pianist, and notable wind instrument players as soloists. The dates are Nov. 12, 17, 19 and 24; Dec. 1, 3, 8 and 10.

Then there is a new "Modern Masters" series of piano music of modern composers beginning Monday, Dec. 7, at 3:30 p. m., which will introduce a number of foremost contemporary composers, some of whom will play their own compositions. Lastly there are two children's concerts series, one the regular Philharmonic series under Ernest Schelling, which begins Dec. 19, at 11 a. m., and the other a series by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra under Eugene Goossens, to begin Nov. 10 at 3:30 p. m. and to run for four Tuesdays monthly.

The others, which are familiar to listeners who appreciate better music are the Beethoven Piano Sonata series by Alexander Semmler, Sundays at 10:30 a. m.; "Everybody's Music," which concluded its series yesterday; ten "conversation concerts" of Bach and Debussy music by E. Robert Schmitz, pianist, 3:30 p. m., Mondays; Cleveland String Quartet, Tuesdays, 3:30 p. m.; music of famous amateurs, in American School of the Air, Tuesdays, 2:15 p. m.; Pop Concerts, Tuesdays, 4:30 p. m.; Curtis Institute of Music concerts, Wednesdays, 4 p. m.; "The Story of the Song," Thursdays, 4 p. m.; Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Fridays, 2:45 p. m.; Kreiner String Quartet, Fridays, 3 p. m., between sessions of Cincinnati Orchestra, and Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Saturdays, 11 a. m.

* * *

Turning from serious music to the current "swing" fad, connoisseurs may be interested in the appearance of the original Dixieland Jazz Band in the "Saturday Night Swing Session," Saturday, Oct. 31, at 6:45 p. m. The band recently revived activity with four of five original members. The "new" fifth member was taken on in 1918, when the band was featured at a famous New York restaurant. The band began as a unit in 1908.

The band has been modernized by the addition of players, but the "original five" will gather in a circle to do that jazz "classic" "Tiger Rag," written by Nick La Rocca, their leader, and "Barnyard Blues."

A. D. H.

Ballot Muddles Florida Voters

Bewildered residents of Florida, temporarily in Massachusetts and wishing to cast absentee ballots Nov. 3, are deluging the Secretary of State's office with requests on how to mark their ballots.

This unusual inquiry is very much to the point but so far the state office has been unable to be of any assistance. The plight of Mrs. Nellie M. Cowles, a Florida voter visiting Boston, and about the twelfth of the information seekers, tells the story.

Mrs. Cowles submitted to Deputy Secretary of State William G. Grundy, a Florida "Official Ballot, General Electon, Nov. 3, 1936," which contained a long list of names of candidates and offices for which they were running but in no case designated party affiliations.

"Who are the Republican candidates?" propounded Mrs. Cowles, showing her party preference.

Mr. Grundy did not know the answer, nor had his office any data which tagged candidates by party.

Good Cheer Program On Air at 8:30 A. M.

COMMENCING Wednesday, Oct. 28, the weekly Good Cheer program conducted by the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, over Station WORL, Boston, will be radiocast at the new hour of 8:30 a. m.

WORL radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Jimmy Farrell, songs	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Oleanders; quartet	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	The Instrumentalists	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; music	Little Orphan Annie; sketch	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"Music Editor's Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	Political speaker (R)	Mass. Progressive Com.	"Music Editor's Page"
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport talk	Political speaker (D)	Political talk (Jeff. Dem.)
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Guy Kibbee; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment (R)	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	Jeffersonian Democrats	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (D)
7:30	Rubinoff, violinist; soloist	Lum and Abner; sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Mass. Progressive Com.
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Nature Club; sketch	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Network speaker
8:00	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra	Political speaker (R)	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists; quartet; trio	Political talk (R)
8:15		Political speaker (R)		Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:30	Ken Murray; Harry Richman; soloist; orchestra	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: dramatic sketch	Talk, Governor Curley	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:45			Talk, Governor Curley	Political speaker (Com.)
9:00	Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group	Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Beatrice Lillie, soloist	Talk, Governor Landon	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15			Talk, Governor Landon	Political speaker (R)
9:30	Caravan: Rupert Hughes; Joan Crawford; Franchot	"Husbands and Wives" forum. "Husbands and Wives" forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth; Allan Jones; UCLA	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45				Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:00	Tone; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Stoll's Orchestra	Navy Day program	Glee Club; Anne Jamison; Navy salute; orchestra	"Cafe Continental"; music. "Music for Today"; Morton Gould; Larry Taylor
10:15		Navy Day program		
10:30	Political talk (D)	"Portraits of Harmony"; Shep Fields and his orchestra	Address, James A. Reed	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45	Political talk (D)		Address, James A. Reed	
11:00	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	News; reports; talk (D)	Yankee News Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
11:15	Political speaker (D)	Political speaker (D)	Citizens' Educational League	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Johnny Hamp's Orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties"; talks; soloists; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Statue of Liberty anniversary: addresses, President Lebrun of France; President Roosevelt.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Nationwide Poll Results," John B. Kennedy.

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in revival of dramatic success.

9:00 WAAB, Address, Joseph B. Ely, for Independent Coalition of American Women.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Col. Frank Knox.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing from Boston Garden.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Harry Sosnik's Orchestra; Buddy clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director.

'Monitor Views The News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Argentina Seen As Market For Maine Potatoes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported today that Argentina appeared to offer a permanent market for certified Maine seed potatoes.

In announcing that the Argentine Government had made purchases of seed potatoes in this country and Canada, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that Katahdin and Chippewa potatoes grown in Maine had been decided upon as the seed varieties best suited for conditions in South American countries.

It was said total purchases of certified seed stock by the Argentine Government amounted to 150,000 bushels of which 43,500 bushels were purchased in Maine and 106,500 in Canada, an additional 20,000 was purchased in Maine but the order was canceled because of inability to obtain sufficient barrels of the export type.

"While it is realized that the purchases of American certified seed stock for the 1936-37 crop are small it is believed that a permanent market for American seed potatoes will result if the Argentine growers find that yields are increased as a result of planting this seed," the department said.

The 1935 potato crop in the Argentine amounted to only 19,000,000 bushels compared with 29,000,000 bushels last year and an average of 35,000,000 bushels for the five years ended with the 1934 harvest.

On the basis of 405,000 acres planted in 1935-36 Argentine seed requirements for the 1936-37 season are estimated at about 2,255,000 barrels of 165 pounds each.

Air Mail Service To Carry Lobster

Bostonians living away from their home city who have a desire to taste once again the live lobster may do so with the co-operation of the Postoffice Department. Heretofore when one wanted food specialties native to any region, chartered air service was the only method of swift transport with a resulting high cost.

Under the new postoffice regulations decreed by Harlee Branch, Assistant Postmaster General, the mail compartments of planes may carry Maryland soft shell crabs, Maine lobsters or any other native sea food. Certain live animals such as goldfish, alligators, baby terrapins, soft crabs, shellfish, bloodworms, chameleons, and the like may also be shipped by air. Even queen bees packed in special packages designed by the Department of Agriculture may be now transported.

Barred from parcel post are the following: Skunks, for obvious reasons, or any animal with an offensive odor; animals requiring food and water en route (cats and dogs in containers have been allowed by one transcontinental airline); baby chicks, which cannot stand the high altitudes no matter how packed.

Singer

Herbert Mitchell

Morton Bowe
Boston Printer Who Became Tenor

Shoe Pact Promises 14 Months of Peace For Lynn Industry

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—The dove of peace is expected to settle down on the shoe industry in this city today to remain 14 months.

Attorney Peter J. Walsh, long a leader in moves for amicable settlement of labor troubles, announced he expected the union representatives and representatives of the Gold Seal Shoe Company to sign a pact late today which would last until Jan. 1, 1938.

The 1400 union employees of the concern accepted the plan last night, he said, and explained he had obtained in New York city the promise that local heads of the Gold Seal Company would sign it. The pact will replace one drawn up six months ago which expires at midnight tonight.

Dartmouth Professors To Support Roosevelt

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 27 (AP)—Democratic State headquarters announced yesterday that 64 members of the Dartmouth College faculty have signed a letter pledging their support to President Roosevelt. The open letter which they signed, as given out, reads:

"We, the undersigned, though differing in points of detail a to the Roosevelt Administration, are united in believing that President Roosevelt by his courage, sincerity and results already achieved, is entitled to the gratitude, confidence and continued support of the American people. We intend, accordingly, to vote for him in the coming election."

Boston Tenor Stars on Stage Where He First Carried Spear

Morton Bowe, a Boston boy who paid for vocal lessons by running a linotype machine at night, is making his initial starring appearance in Boston this week on the stage of the Metropolitan Theater, which he first crossed quite anonymously 11 years ago, carrying a spear in a ballet. On the occasion of his debut he had been engaged as a singer, but when show time came, he was given an eight-foot, silver-painted staff and told to march across the stage. Even tenors must eat, so Mr. Bowe marched.

Having been faithful in the spear carrying, Mr. Bowe received a more congenial assignment the next week, joining a quartet with which he toured for eight months—his first lengthy stage tour. Actually, his career had begun like that of many another singer, in a church choir. Morton was a boy soprano.

Learns Linotyping

Mr. Bowe learned linotyping at the Ginn & Co. plant. Later, after resuming the study of his music, he was employed in several downtown newspaper shops.

"My work consisted of setting type on Boston newspapers from 7 in the evening until 2 or 3 in the morning," he says. "Then the daily procedure was: Get home, snatch a few hours sleep and attend classes at the New England Conservatory of Music the same morning. Then voice lessons with a private tutor, then back to work again in the evening. It was pretty much of a grind."

After three years of this, Mr. Bowe made his appearance as a spear carrier, joined the College Four quartet and appeared in vaudeville units until talking pictures eased them off the boards.

Takes Up Radio Work

Sensing the need for a quick change, he returned to Boston to take up radio work, chiefly on Station WNAC. After three years in Boston, during which time he was married, Mr. Bowe took his wife and little daughter, Judith Ann, to New York. There followed a series of jobs on sustaining programs, occasional guest "spots" on commercial shows, numerous appearances with the Cavaliers Quartet (in which he replaced Frank Parker), and later solo work in the Romberg Studio Party, the Ida Bailey Allen program and the summer Jello program.

The young tenor prefers radio to stage work chiefly because the former allows him to remain at home. A higher standard of musicianship is required of the radio performer today than was expected of the vaudeville entertainer in times past, he says.

Against Amateur Hours

Mr. Bowe, despite his name, is decidedly against amateur hours. "The effect of the Major Bowes programs is very, very bad," he declares. "Many performers are lured to New York on false hopes. The few who get jobs think that after a few weeks with a Bowes unit they are seasoned performers when they are far from it. And many of those who fail have to be sent home by the Traveler's Aid Society."

Besides his two small daughters, Judith Ann and Shirley Jane, Mr. Howe is interested in wood carving, religious work, newspaper printing, boating and aviation.

While being interviewed at the Metropolitan, Mr. Bowe received a telegram confirming his selection as tenor soloist on the Jack Pearl program this winter. He also will appear on five other programs each week, study languages (he has a command of four now), make all his popular music arrangements and perhaps set a line or two of type now and then.

State Politics Big Issue in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

cratic State Committee last week, a resolution was discussed complaining that certain key positions in federal agencies being operated in Maine are held by Republicans.

No Names Mentioned

No names were mentioned but the complaint was believed to be another spear aimed at Albert Abrahamson, WPA administrator. Mr. Abrahamson, who holds a professorship at Bowdoin College, has been WPA administrator since that organization replaced ERA in Maine. His appointment occasioned much political discussion at that time.

Criticisms of Mr. Abhahamson appear to be directed against the politics behind his appointment rather than at his work.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Choregraphic Symphony

By Edwin Evans

London

MASSINE has now produced three ballets the music of which is provided by symphonies, not without provoking a considerable amount of controversy concerning the aesthetic involved. The question has been somewhat fogged through being approached from opposite sides. Musicians knowing little of choregraphy have given vent to their indignation at the sacrilege of a ballet master in laying hands on a symphony, and balletomanes knowing little of music have judged the result purely as choregraphy and found it good. There was thus no common basis of argument, and nine tenths of the controversy has been futile in consequence. It is my intention not to modify this proportion, but to prognosticate possible future developments of the movement thus begun. Before doing so, however, it is expedient to clear the ground of ambiguity.

Choregraphy and symphony alike consist in the main of two elements: form and content, or construction and expression. Musical expression is largely symbolism. So is choregraphy. Symbolism depends upon the acceptance of its vocabulary. A symphony does not convey its full meaning to a listener who is not conversant with the language of music, nor does choregraphy convey its significance to those not prepared to accept the choregraphic vocabulary. Western music is as unintelligible to most Orientals as much Oriental choregraphy is to Western audiences.

The difficulty of the present situation of the choregraphic symphony is that the choregraphic vocabulary, despite recent additions, including those of Massine himself, is not yet as fully developed as the musical vocabulary. If it were, the question of content or expression would have reached its solution, for there is no limit theoretically to the expressive possibilities of choregraphy. This is shown by the use of regulated and combined movement in all kinds of ceremonies, religious, civic, military and even social, the vocabulary of which is sufficient to convey their significance to those initiated into its terms, which are of the nature of choregraphic symbolism. Extend the symbolism, and there is no reason why it should not parallel that of a symphony.

* * *

The question of form or construction is far more involved but not insoluble. That of a symphony is mainly rhetorical. The first movement of a classical symphony, comprising exposition, development and recapitulation, is cast on the lines of classical oratory. A good speaker will follow the same course. There is a rhetorical quality in choregraphy, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be developed in the same direction. The reason why it has not yet been so developed in practice is simply that the choregrapher has not yet furnished a satisfactory solution to the problem of inventing a procedure corresponding to thematic development. That remains for the future, but in view of what Massine has so far achieved he would be a bold man who would declare the problem insoluble.

Meanwhile it is significant of the relative degree of difficulty involved that of Massine's three ballets the one that is most successful is that adapted to Berlioz's "Symphonic Fantastique," of which the composer obligingly furnished him with a complete scenario. Next to that comes "Les Présages," for which Tchaikovsky provided, if not a scenario, at least the germs of one, from which, with imagination, it could easily be derived. The least successful of the three is "Choreartium," based on Brahms's Fourth Symphony, which offered no clue save such as is revealed in the music.

The distinction between the three ballets is not so complete as this would imply. In the first movement of the Berlioz, for instance, Massine's device of groups representing the "reveries" and "passions" of the central figure approaches very near to the symphonic device of developing contrasted subjects. But on the whole a "program" symphony has too much in common with the previously existing type of ballet to supply a convincing object lesson of a choregraphic symphony. Only an "absolute" symphony can do that, and the one which Massine selected, that of Brahms, has yielded the least convincing of his three ballets.

* * *

It is, however, obvious that so interesting a development of choregraphy will not be arrested at this point. There will be further choregraphic symphonies, by Massine or another, and it is an absorbing speculation to consider which symphonies may be destined to become its landmarks. Of eighteenth-century symphonies it is scarcely necessary to write in detail. Their first-movement development is rarely intricate enough to supply a test case, and the choregrapher's chief problem is the polyphony which often predominates in the Finales. This should yield to the same method which has been frequently applied to a fugue—notably in "Good Humored Ladies." I have often wondered why no choregrapher has availed himself of the possibilities of a Haydn symphony—let us say the Paris one in G major, the Finale of which is, so to speak, ready-made ballet. Mozar would demand more careful consideration, but with the lyrical element in the ascendant the difficulties should not prove insuperable.

Beethoven is really the crux of the matter. Once the idea is conceded one must allow its extension to the "immortal nine," but the choice among them is far from easy. Probably the Beethoven symphony best suited to the new development will prove to be the Seventh—Wagner's "Apotheosis of the Dance"—though here the second movement is a dangerous pitfall, with its temptation to "eurythmics." The easiest, on the other hand, would almost certainly be the Fourth, and I am not sure but that it might yield the best choregraphic result.

Schubert presents a problem of a different kind. The great C major is too long for this purpose, and musicians would be justified in condemning any ballet master who took it upon himself to cut it. The "Unfinished" is unsuitable because choregraphy is more dependent than music upon a final climax, which this work lacks.

Though much of Mendelssohn's music invites choregraphic treatment, his symphonies need not detain us. Nor are we concerned here with the many symphonies whose avowed "program" is a link with choregraphy as it existed before this development arose. Berlioz's "Harold" and "Romeo and Juliet," Liszt's "Dante" and "Faust," Raff's "Lenore," Goldmark's "Pastoral Wedding," Tchaikovsky's "Manfred" and a host of analogous works are provided with a scenario the realization of which is less dependent upon the solution of formal problems than in the case of "absolute" music.

Of Schumann's symphonies the best suited is obviously the one in B flat, every section of which suggests visualized movement. Brahms is already *en cause* with his Fourth Symphony, used as the basis of "Choreartium," but the comparative inferiority of that ballet suggests that the Second would have been a better choice. Of Dvořák's symphonies the Fourth will almost certainly be found preferable to the "New World," despite the latter's popularity. Borodin's Second Symphony is almost "program" music. The First would be a better choice.

The above comparison between symphonies is independent of their respective musical virtues. They are mustered from the choregraphic angle, as being suitable material for the development of choregraphy in association with "absolute" music, assuming as conceded the aesthetic basis underlying such association.

Ballet With Expression Marks

By Margaret Lloyd

Providence, R. I.

A STRANGE American phenomenon is the way our public has of turning out in large numbers to buy the dance when it is a European importation and remaining quietly at home when the domestic article is on sale. Put the foreign dance event in a series of subscription concerts and set society's seal upon it—and success is assured.

Such an occasion was the appearance of the Jooss European Ballet in Providence. The large, new and modernistically decorated Metropolitan Theater was filled to capacity with the socially elect. The new work on the program was "The Prodigal Son," choregraphy by Kurt Jooss, score by his musical collaborator, F. A. Cohen, and costumes by Hein Heckroth. It had just been presented in revised version for the first time in America, in New York. Boston, lacking box-office appeal, had been passed by.

Its chief revelation was the fact that the development of the modern dance in America has left Europe far behind. It proved conclusively the inexpressiveness of the pointed toe. It severed completely all expressional power from the turned out thigh.

What Mr. Jooss has done is to superimpose modified ballet technique on early von Laban (his first training) and not, as at first conjectured, applied von Laban to ballet. The torso is freer than the ballet torso. Feet are seldom bare. The modern ballerinas rise in their slippers on the half toe rather than the *pointes*. But if Mr. Jooss continues the trend he is apparently taking, he will soon be reverting to *pointes* instead of progressing to more expressive bodily movement.

* * *

In "The Prodigal Son," only the scenes of the Departure and the Return had any movement content. And what there was inhered in the luminant performance of Elsa Kahl. Even so, the persuasive tenderness of her yearning Mother was jarred by the theatricality of the woefully returning Prodigal. Mr. Jooss, in the brief and ineffectual role of the Father, did what little he had to do cumbered by swathing robes. There was a basic unity in the rhythmic theme of home-keeping harmony by the trio, recapitulated in the closing section.

The gap between these two sections was a balletic dream of misadventure, in which the Prodigal (Rudolf Pescht) rioted in *tours jetés* for joy, pointed that unimpressive toe for tyranny (this Prodigal held a short reign as king) and groveled in an uncommunicating medley of techniques for despair.

The group (or should it be called corps de ballet?) was a weak arrangement in pursuit that fell flat after the great, tumultuous coursings of group action we have seen in modern American productions. Mr. Jooss lays himself open to this comparison by trying to combine the opposing materials of two different ages in dance. Straight ballet, in the company's finished manner, could go unchallenged. His use of modern expression marks with it, cannot.

"The Big City" and "Ballade," which followed, were more satisfying, for within their settings, they are gems that Mr. Jooss is careful to keep well buffed. Here is no straining for something beyond reach. The highly stylized "Ballade" is a pictured tale as it might have been told by a jongleur. It has the ballet elegance and grace. It makes no attempt at other eloquence than that conveyed by mimetic gesture. Costumes are of the cut and color of the story. The music, adapted by John Colman, from an old French folksong, supplies delicate reinforcement.

* * *

"The Big City" is a dance of steps and patterns rather than of bodily movement, to a revised score by Alexander Tansman. It compactly suggests a phase of metropolis, its wistful thread of story ending unresolved. It is vivacious, charmingly concise. Again Mr. Heckroth has struck the right vein in costuming, an achievement he missed in "The Prodigal Son."

To both these little ballets, Hans Zuellig, whose dance contour is sharply drawn against any background, lends the adornment of the polished dancer and a trace of the projectile quality of the thinking one.

"Johann Strauss, Tonight!", a frolic of Viennese flavor, closed this program. Its story of mischief-making by the Devil and his Grandmother among four young people in love, is derived from folk-lore. The costumes, by George Kirsta, are in keeping, as is the music adapted by Mr. Cohen from Strauss. This gay companion piece to "A Ball in Old Vienna" brought out Elsa Kahl's contrasted abilities as a comédienne. A mentally mature dancer, Miss Kahl in any role uses her proficient technique as a medium for communication.

It will be seen that these ballets are all in narrative style; that they are at their best when they seek to please rather than to plumb. Emotional depths are beyond the blandishments of the decorative art of the old school and are not reached by parenthetical remarks in a now outmoded modern form. "The Green Table" remains Mr. Jooss's masterpiece. Probably because its overflowing argument for peace reconciles those passages of movement which are plastic (they can hardly be called kinetic) with those which are balletic. That is, the idea carries the movement where the movement fails the idea. The same may also be true of the social comment in its sequel, "The Mirror."

The Jooss European Ballet is now on tour across the continent on its way to Japan. It will stop at leading cities of the East, the Midwest and the Pacific coast (and at Winnipeg and Vancouver in Canada) in one-night stands, playing largely to subscription audiences, for naturally the monetary returns must be secure in advance. It will present the dance to a large public that is not particularly familiar with it in any aspect.

But there are greater prophets in the United States. If audiences here cannot be summoned as copiously to attend them, they might, in turn, invite subscription audiences abroad to share their epic visions.

Scene From the New Ballet, "Symphonie Fantastique," Which Will Be Presented for the First Time in America at the Opening Performance, Oct. 19, of Colonel de Basil's Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York

Sensationalism in Music

By L. A. Sloper

POSSIBLY the ancient dissonance of Classical and Romantic in art is not susceptible of resolution. Here the law of the pendulum seems to operate. We have had alternate centuries of the one and the other. As Cecil Gray suggests in "Predicaments" (Oxford) we now are due on this basis for a Classical revival in music. Overdue, in fact. Several of our modern composers have attempted to inaugurate a neo-Classical era by "going back" to Bach, Handel, Mozart and so on. But as Mr. Gray also remarks, true Classicism is not the result of a turning backward to an old form. It involves a fresh creativeness.

A creativeness such as you will find, for example, in two rarely heard symphonies which Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has revived for his Boston Symphony programs this season: Haydn's No. 102, in B flat (ninth of the London series), and Mozart's in A major (K. 201). The Haydn was on the first program of the Boston orchestra (Oct. 21, 1881) and was played again by Sir George Henschel when as guest he opened its fiftieth season (Oct. 10, 1930). The Mozart, oddly enough, had never been played by this orchestra until this fall. These two symphonies brought joy to our hearts with their spontaneity of idiom, melodic fertility, constructive inventiveness and purity of form. Beside them, much of the music of later periods heard in the first three concerts of the season produced rather more discomfort than pleasure.

* * *

Is this to say merely that this listener prefers Classical to Romantic music? Or is there a quality in Romantic music that causes it to lose, sooner or later, its effect? Let us look at some of the later works offered us by Dr. Koussevitzky so far this season.

The only novelty among them has been a piece called "Les Offrandes Oubliées," a "Méditation Symphonique," composed by a young Frenchman, still in his twenties, called Olivier Messiaen. He is a member of a new Parisian group of four composers, known as "La Jeune France." Naturally, they have issued a manifesto, which proclaims that, "reaffirming the title once created by Berlioz," they are pursuing "the road upon which the master once took his obdurate course." It is impossible not to recall "Les Six," and to wonder whether this new group also has linked arms to follow a road which it hopes will lead to good publicity.

At all events, it is said that M. Messiaen in particular "aims primarily to express with the utmost possible of emotion and sincerity" the teaching of the Roman Catholic faith. In pursuit of this aim he has written the work under discussion in three sections called "The Cross," "Sin" and "The Eucharist." He employs an elaborate harmonic and rhythmic scheme, but the total result is not far from that of the musical patron of the group, Berlioz. The first section is hypnotic, the second smites you with horrendous sounds, the third lulls you again into drowsiness.

In other words, this is sensational music, quite in the line of Berlioz; and also of Liszt, whose "Faust Symphony" was placed on Dr. Koussevitzky's third program of the season in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the composer's birth and the fiftieth of his passing. Here again the effects derive from an assault upon the nerves—the throbbing intensity of the Faust music, the sentiment of that of Gretchen, the violence of that of Mephistopheles and the false religiosity of the "Apotheosis," marked "Andante mistico."

The appeal of this music is that of all music of its type. Gounod made the same attack when he wrote his "Faust." Wagner developed the method much further, not only in "Tristan" but in "Parsifal." Strauss carried on from there, but being a less solemn fellow he was more healthful about it, except in "Elektra." More complexities were added by Stravinsky and by Schönberg, but they were all after the same thing—sensational effect.

* * *

Now compare that kind of thing with a sixteenth-century madrigal, or a Bach air, or a Haydn quartet, or a Mozart opera. Can you imagine getting tired of one of these? But you do tire of sensational music—or if you haven't yet, you will, precisely because it is sensational. The purer forms of music come through material means, to be sure, but they appeal to thought as well as to physical emotion. That is why they endure.

This is not to intimate that music stopped with Mozart. We cannot dispense with the noble symphonies of Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms and Sibelius, the humanity of "Boris" and "Meistersinger," the poetry of "Pelléas," the humor of "Falstaff" or the wit and tenderness of "Rosenkavalier." But we may doubt if there is equal longevity in the sensuality of the bulk of Wagner, the sentimentality of Gounod, the theatricalism of the Italian "verist" operatic school or the mechanical violence of the "moderns." Whatever their technical mastery, they all lean too heavily upon mere excitation. In the end, this appeal will pall.

Yes, we certainly need a revival of the classical spirit in music. Perhaps some young composer is now setting down on ruled paper his fresh creative inspirations. But he is not among those who are turning their heads over their shoulders, nor among those who try to increase the dose of a sensationalism that has already lost its effect both as soporific and as stimulant.

The Decline of Realism

By Arthur Pollock

New York

IT WILL soon be time for those American dramatists who believe that the art of the theater consists of so simple a process as recording exactly the sights and sounds of everyday life to admit the absurdity of that childlike assumption and bend such talents as they have to the task of becoming creative. In the last few years the American theater has shown signs of being at that critical point at which creation ends and sterile realism takes its place. The Greek drama died when it reached that phase; so did the Roman and the English after it, needing to be born again.

For one thing, those of our dramatists who have lean minds but have nevertheless made a fat living, will have to begin to write English. For several years now they have been deserting the language, contenting themselves with making stenographic reports of the talk of the illiterate and priding themselves on the honesty of their plays as a result.

The honesty consisted only too often in a desire to do nothing more elevating than to sell shocks to their patrons. They wanted to attract attention, excite curiosity, cause sensation by pouring into the startled ears of their patrons the vulgarities of the lowest forms of American speech. They thought of themselves as original because they dragged into the theater words never heard there before, words never spoken in mixed company but exclusively in the lowest forms of company unmixed. Often each new play by an author of this persuasion showed progress beyond those of his fellows solely in the respect that it dared to assault the public ear with one more word it had not heard in the theater before that moment. The writers pretended to believe they were bringing virility to the drama.

* * *

Perhaps Norman Bel Geddes will cure them of this self-deception. He presented the other day a play called "Iron Men." It reduces this whole realism business to a dull absurdity. The characters of "Iron Men" are the steel workers who by riveting red girders together high in air push our skyscrapers up into the clouds. They are daring men with steady nerves, though perhaps not the minds of poets. Their vocabularies are scant, their language loose. All evening they talk on the stage of the Longacre Theater as nearly like steel workers as their author dares permit them. Their conversations might almost be said to be reproduced verbatim. This is true realism, from the point of view of a certain type of realist. The conversation of men without ideas when reproduced verbatim is astonishingly stupid, meandering, pointless. In consequence the play "Iron Men" never rises above the quality of its dialogue.

And to make the object lesson, unintentional on the part of Mr. Geddes, complete, he has designed for this simple-minded play a huge realistic setting picturing the steel skeleton of a tall building under construction. The actors, pretending to be steel workers, walk about on the narrow girders far above the stage as they act. This, too, is "reality," or, Mr. Geddes wants us to believe, art. But the producer has gone further. To add to the completeness of the reproduction he has engaged as actors several actual steel workers, union men holding union cards.

The sole criticism that can logically be made of such a play is that the reproduction is less interesting than the thing reproduced. There is more drama in watching men at work on girders on the fortieth floor of a growing skyscraper than in watching these actors at work on the stage of a theater. In the theater it is only a hoax. There is the same difference as between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a waxworks.

* * *

The authors of "Swing Your Lady" depend for much of their effect on the use of words not heard in polite society. They, however, prove more inventive. They give their play a plot as well as bad words and they create a certain amount of lively comedy. They are the same gentlemen who wrote "Sailor Beware!" and they strive for the same sort of success. Their strivings prove less spontaneous in the present instance. The fun arises from the fact that the managers of a slow-witted professional wrestler, unable to make money out of him, match him as a last resort to wrestle a huge woman blacksmith in a small Ohio town. The pathetic grappler falls in love with the woman, causing plot complications rather labored but productive of a good deal of loud laughter.

George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber write with more fluency than the authors of "Swing Your Lady" and "Iron Men," believe in a slightly subtler humor and the persuasive quality of sentiment, and with the more supple instruments at their command make their new play, "Stage Door," a higher type of entertainment. They, too, have faith in the realistic formula, however. No great degree of imagination is discoverable in "Stage Door." More flexible and refined than most reproductions, it remains still a copying.

The authors picture life in a club for struggling actresses, where the fun and the tragedy of life among those who hope to win fame on the stage may be seen. Their heroine is an honest girl whose love for the theater is so great that she refuses to accept offers to leave it for Hollywood and riches. She prefers working in a department store while waiting for her big chance on the stage to come along. Finally a gentleman of the movies, defender of the theater's art as against the superficiality of the films, buys a play for her and promises to make her a star. The results of all this in terms of entertainment are not great. The play has really little liveliness of fancy, depth of sentiment, moves only slowly.

Though its heroine fears that Hollywood will mean the end of her development as an actress, the role is played by Margaret Sullavan, who left the stage for the movies and now comes back from them a more skillful and appealing actress than before.

Booth Theater—Swing Your Lady, by Kenyon Nicholson and Charles Robinson; presented by Milton Shubert Oct. 18, 1936.
Longacre Theater—Iron Men, by Francis Gallagher, staged by Norman Bel Geddes; presented by Mr. Geddes Oct. 19, 1936.
Music Box—Stage Door, by George S. Kaufman and Edna Ferber, staged by Mr. Kaufman; presented by Sam H. Harris Oct. 22, 1936.

It's a Riot

By Harold Hobson

London

AFTER a remarkably successful summer the London theaters have opened the autumn season badly. There are still many plays to be seen which have had long runs, notably the Chinese entertainment, "Lady Precious Stream," which is nearing the completion of its second year, and Miss Dodie Smith's "Call It a Day." This piece, along with Mr. St. John Ervine's "Antony and Anna," has passed its three-hundredth performance. In the past few weeks several popular musical comedies have been presented, but when one has said that, the tale of optimism is ended.

* * *

Straight plays have gone down like ninepins before the gale of public displeasure. Miss Diana Wynyard, the star of the film version of "Cavalcade," who had a run of over a year in Miss Joyce Carey's "Sweet Aloes," spent several months after the closing of the last play in choosing her next presentation. She is said to have read hundreds of manuscripts, so anxious was she not to appear in anything that was not of real worth. But, though she is supposed to be the biggest individual "draw" in England at the present moment, her carefully selected play failed after about a week's run. Dame Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Robert Douglas lasted not much longer in a stage version of a story by Mr. Hugh Walpole. Miss Edna Best and Mr. Nicholas Hannen had no better fortune in a piece called "Follow Your Saint," which endured for a dozen performances or so at the Queen's. This is only a selection of the illustrious names to be found in the list of artistic and financial casualties.

Yet interest in the theater, when the theater puts on anything really entertaining or provocative, remains as vivid as ever. It is, however, a strictly theatrical interest. There was a time when the activities of back-stage life, and the personal habits of players, formed a staple item in the national news. Nowadays that kind of attention is monopolized by the cinema. Occasionally, however, the theater crashes into the headlines even today. It has done so recently. For months passers-by in the Strand have seen over the doors of the Adelphi a notice to the effect that a certain Mr. Felix Ferry had in preparation an all-American revue entitled "Transatlantic Rhythm." Its stars were to be Miss Lupe Velez, the film actress, and Miss Ruth Etting, described as "a torch singer," exponent of a branch of art unknown in Britain. The show was rumored to cost something like £28,000.

* * *

Then, on the morning of production, the rumor went round that there was not enough money available to pay for the first performance. For the first time for years theatrical matters disputed with international affairs and rearmament for the monopoly of public and newspaper interest. Crowds arrived for the first night, and still larger crowds turned up expecting to see the first crowds turned away. A quarter of an hour before the advertised time for the raising of the curtain, the players agreed to appear without payment, though no guarantee of a second performance was given. The next day Miss Etting decided to return to America, but a substitute was found for her, a backer was discovered who would put up the necessary cash, and the run of the piece was able to continue.

In England today it requires a situation like this to give to theatrical affairs any interest outside that of pure entertainment. In Russia and in Germany, the drama is a branch of politics, and arouses all the excitement that centers in political and economic ideas. Something of the same kind, though in a more qualified way, might be said of France, where the production of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus" a few months since led to storms of sociological discussion. Two centuries ago things like that used to happen in England, and the production of Addison's "Cato" at the beginning of the eighteenth century was a political event of the first order. But those days are long past.

Many people regret these changes. They would like to see the theater continually in the midst of a maelstrom of controversy. Only so, they maintain, can the drama be a live force in the world, and become a vigorous influence in the shaping of national destiny. But others are glad that in Britain at least the theater is not a yokefellow of politics, and feel that, though the interest it arouses is less vociferous than in some other nations, it is at any rate more artistically single-minded.

Orchestral Inauguration

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

NOW that the Philharmonic-Symphony's opening is no longer an October feast, but has been postponed to the bracing month of November, it fell to the visiting Philadelphia Orchestra to initiate the new symphonic season in New York with its Carnegie Hall concert on the evening of Oct. 20. The occasion was also signalized by the first appearance here of Eugene Ormandy as regular conductor of the Philadelphians. Previously he had conducted here as their guest, and, of course, a considerable New York history had preceded these later appearances of his.

Mr. Ormandy elected to present on his initial program two pieces marked "first time in New York." One was a transcription by Lucien Cailliet, of the clarinet section of the Philadelphia Orchestra, of Bach's Organ Prelude and Fugue in F minor. The other was the first, and so far only, symphony of the English composer, William Turner Walton, already known in this country through his "Portsmouth Point" Overture, "Belshazzar's Feast" and "Façade." In both these novelties Mr. Ormandy gave proof of his vigor and care as a batonist. For he did employ a baton, though he followed the current fashion of dispensing with score and desk.

Mr. Cailliet's paraphrase of Bach, it is hardly necessary to say, stood forth as a feat of admirable skill, yet one could not help thinking that the achievement would have been nobler still had it been appreciably less noisy. Mr. Walton's symphony also made a great deal of noise, which was all the more surprising because the composer has not gone in for a big battery of percussion at all, but has limited his instrumental forces to the classical orchestra, plus a single extra trumpet.

It is far from my intention to try to lay down the law about a work that has given rise to heated discussion. It is, nevertheless, safe to say that, until further knowledge of the work proves the contrary, its belligerent pages seem rather aimless and unnecessarily disturbed, and certainly the last movement, which had not been added to the symphony when it was first brought out in London two years ago, seemed decidedly too long. There can be no doubt, however, even after only one hearing, that the music has energy and pace in abundance, and that some pages, especially in the Andante, possess a searching and tender beauty.

For all the zest of the new, though, it was a work as old as Beethoven's Violin Concerto, with the veteran Fritz Kreisler as soloist, that supplied the concert its paramount feature. Mr. Kreisler's thorough mastery of this work and the irresistible spirit with which he plays the solo part once more produced their full effect, and he was admirably accompanied by Mr. Ormandy and the orchestra.

Before this appearance Mr. Kreisler had been heard in a matinée recital in Carnegie Hall on the 17th. His program was limited to four numbers—his own edition of Schumann's Fantasy in C major, op. 131; Bach's G minor Sonata for violin alone; his own edition of the first movement of Paganini's D major Concerto, which he renames "Konzertstück," and the Rimsky-Korsakoff-Kreisler Fantasy on Russian Themes.

For the most part Mr. Kreisler played at the very top of his form, with his peculiar vivifying intensity and with inexorable conviction in every measure. His rescue of the Schumann work from oblivion makes a real contribution to the repertory of the violin and his revision of the accompaniment in the Paganini piece adds distinctly to the value of the music. His playing of the Paganini, by the way, was quite magical. Yet the summit of his achievement was reached in certain pages of the Bach sonata.

German Art at Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia, Penna.

GERMAN art in its growth, strength and weakness, its fluctuations between individuality and imitation through the influence of political or cultural upheavals and contacts, is promulgated in an exhibition sponsored by the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc., and now given its first American showing at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. As the first official survey of German art history ever to leave its native land, the exhibition traces the rise and fall of ideas from the late 1400's to the turn of the nineteenth century.

In strong relief stand the great men of the sixteenth century, men who dared to be German and Gothic; men like Albrecht Altdorfer who thought for themselves and came near founding the lasting greatness of a Germanic culture. Evidence of Altdorfer's originality and daring may be found in one of the most significant canvases in the exhibition, titled "Landscape." This work, probably painted in 1523, is said to be the first instance of landscape painting for its own sake, and the forerunner of a German school of landscape painting.

Thus to fly in the face of established art traditions in the sixteenth century was to be marked as a radical. Three centuries, however, soften to history what might once have bred controversy, and Altdorfer is hailed by official Germany as a great figure in that country's art. Not so, however, another liberal of the nineteenth century, Max Liebermann, whose work has not been included in the current showing.

When the exhibition was first planned and catalogued it included an important oil, "Portrait of a Man," by Hans Holbein the Younger; "Portrait of Elspeth Tucher," an oil by Albrech Dürer; the valuable "Madonna in Rosen Hag," by Stephan Lockner, and such outstanding works by Altdorfer as "The Satyr's Family" and two versions of "The Nativity." These works, however, together with 20 others, were withdrawn by the German Government before the exhibition was hung in Philadelphia and have been returned to Germany.

The political undercurrent so obvious today may be traced back through the five centuries represented. First came the great Gothic flowering, then a period of Italianization, followed by French imitation after Napoleon had swept the land; then the rise of a stronger Nordic strain with emphasis upon landscape. Weaving in and out, even through the German landscape, is sylvan sentiment, at times sentimentally playful as in Arnold Bocklin's "Spring"; at times, as in "Horses at the Watering Place" by Moritz von Schwind, paralleling the rockbound grandeur of a Wagnerian concept.

While the German painter lavished sentiment upon landscape and genre subject he brought to character portrayal a stanch realism. Even in the sixteenth century, when Lucas Cranach the Elder was producing his piquant classicisms such as "Venus and Amor" he was also painting such stalwart characterizations as "Portrait of a Man." The strength here expressed carries through the centuries and crops out in other masterly characterizations, notably "Portrait of the Artist's Mother" by Alfred Rethel (painted in 1836), Anselm Feuerbach's "Self Portrait," in the regal bearing of that same artist's "Nanna," in Wilhelm Trübner's "Lady in Gray" and Wilhelm Leibl's "The Poachers."

Despite its omissions, the German art exhibition gives American audiences an opportunity for study that could not be equalled without a sojourn in Germany. Some 30 German museums are co-operating in the display, which, when it leaves Philadelphia on Nov. 1, will be shown in the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Brooklyn Museum, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the Carnegie Institute.

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Hooley Smith Should Help Bruins This Season—Dixon Is Punting for Terriers

Bruins Sign Hooley Smith And Beat Maroons, 2 to 1

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Two pleasing items of information to Boston hockey fans came out last night in the announcement that Reginald (Hooley) Smith has become a member of the Bruins and that the club won its first exhibition game against Montreal Maroons at Saint John, N. B., 2 to 1, in overtime.

Hooley is a veteran major-league campaigner, but he has worn only two uniforms in the 12 seasons of competition. He turned professional with Ottawa Senators in 1924 and three years later he was sent to Maroons, where he has performed since. Manager Art Ross always has been partial to the Maroon forward.

Smith was a valued member of the Toronto Granites, who won the Allan Cup, emblematic of the Canadian amateur championship, in the 1922 and '23 seasons and the Olympians of 1924. He turned with Ottawa in the fall.

When he came to Maroons he played right wing on the famous Montreal "S" line of Nels Stewart in center and Babe Siebert on left wing. That line caused the Bruins no end of trouble during the great rivalry with Montreal from 1928 through 1932. The Bruins have had all three players at one time or another since. Stewart still belongs to the club now, but is not on the active list at present, and Siebert played with the locals the past two years and was traded to Canadiens for this season.

The new veteran is 33 years of age, weighs about 170 pounds and is approximately 5 ft. 8 in. in height. He was born at Toronto, Canada. He is expected to join the Bruins at Saint John today and go into action against his old team mates during the present pre-season exhibition series.

Even without the services of Eddie Shore, the veteran star who is reluctant to sign a contract, the Bruins defeated the Maroon sextet, 2 to 1, in overtime. Tiny Thompson was in mid-season form against the Ottawa fireman, Alex Connell, who is staging a comeback with Maroons, and no scoring occurred during the regulation time.

In the overtime Sammy McManus, rookie left winger who was the property of Maroons, sifted through to beat Connell, and Joe Jerwa, defenseman for Amerks last year, took a pass from young Ray Getliffe to beat Connell for the second goal. Gus Marker produced the only Maroon score with only 56 seconds of play remaining.

Hard Work Wins B. U. Punting Job For Felix Dixon

The main redeeming feature for Pat Hanley and his Boston University Terriers after the 25-7 defeat at the hands of Villanova last Saturday was the high order of kicking as exhibited by Felix Dixon, veteran tackle. Local Boston fans who remember Boston College's great punter, Johnny Dixon, will be interested to learn that Felix is his brother.

Not only were the coaches pleased, but Dixon himself was as tickled as a youngster would be with a new toy. And it is well that he might be. For weeks, under the capable supervision of Coach Walt Homer and Hanley, Dixon has practiced conscientiously to perfect his punting. And although he got away some high twisting spirals that gave his ends plenty of time to cover, he was unable to get them away in the required time of two seconds. According to present-day figuring, a kicker must be able to get the ball away in two seconds or under from the time it leaves the center's hands.

Improved Rapidly

To go back to Dixon's high school days, the records show that he was rated one of the best punters in schoolboy ranks when he played at Norwood High. But as a B. U. freshman he did little or no kicking, and during his sophomore year was called upon once in the Vermont game to do the kicking only to have it blocked, and result in a touchdown for the opponents. Thus, until last week's game with Villanova, Dixon has not been called back into the kicker's position.

However, as the practice season rolled along, the coaches could see a decided improvement in Dixon's ability to get away his punts around the required two-second time limit.

When the Terriers reached Pennsylvania last Friday, just before the boys retired for the night, Coach Hanley told Dixon that the kicking duties would be his for Saturday's game.

In that Villanova game Dixon was called upon to kick 10 times, and not once was a punt blocked, and on several occasions his long spirals booted the Terriers out of difficulty. Kicking some 12 yards back of the scrimmage line, his punts averaged 46 yards from the line of scrimmage. His first boot traveled 55 yards.

Gave Credit to Teammates

After the game was over and the coaches were congratulating him for his fine performance, Dixon said: "When Pat told me I was going to do the punting in this game I couldn't sleep all night. And when I got back there for that first kick all I could think of was that blocked punt in the Vermont game last year. Of course, the fact that I didn't have any blocked in the Villanova game was because of the way the boys held off those charging linemen," Dixon concluded.

With the excellent showing made in the Villanova game, the Terriers are now well fortified in the kicking role. Hanley will use Dixon in future games, and when his team meets the Eagles the coaches look for a punting duel between Tony DiNatale, B. C.'s punter extraordinary, and B. U.'s latest find, Felix Dixon.

Marshall Wayne Signs For Pro Swimming Tour

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Sam Snyder, Boston sports promoter, announced today the signing of Marshall Wayne, Miami Olympic diving champion, to a professional contract to make a tour of the United States.

Last week Snyder announced he held contracts of Dorothy Poynton Hill, Dick Degener, Lenore Kight Wingard, Georgia Coleman and Jane Faunts Manske, who, along with others, will comprise the national pro swimming tours.

Warneke Signs

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—Lon Warneke, right-handed pitcher obtained by the Cardinals in a trade with the Cubs recently, signed a one-year contract yesterday. The salary was not disclosed. Warneke, for whom the Cardinals gave the Cubs Pitcher Leroy Parmalee and First Baseman Jim Collins, said there was no question about his complete recovery from an arm injury suffered in the 1935 World Series.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Thirty-six teams remained unbeaten and untied at halfway mark of college grid season.

Five Years Ago — Robert (Lefty) Grove, Athletics pitcher, named American League's most valuable player.

N. E. Sidelines

STILL hopeful of finding a combination that will click as a unit, Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard gave his team another shaking up yesterday, with the promotion of Art Oakes and Mal McTernan to the first team backfield, and the shifting of Don Daughters from end to the backfield squad, as the Crimson started preparations for the Princeton game Saturday.

The shift of Daughters from his end position, a position which he played as freshman last year and started the Army game this year, was made for two reasons. First, his end play has shown certain obvious faults and, second, Harlow needs a big, fast tailback. So the coaches decided to give Daughters the opportunity to show what he can do.

Oakes won his promotion to replace George Roberts at the left halfback post because of his excellent showing in the Dartmouth game. McTernan takes the place of Phil Brooks at the right halfback position. He is a good punter, has fair ability as a runner, and shows up well on the defense.

Coach Fritz Crisler of Princeton decided to give his squad a 24-hour rest after their hard game with Navy last Saturday. Although none of the boys have any injuries, the coaches decided a complete rest, even from skull drill on new plays, would benefit the team considerably. Crisler said yesterday that the remainder of the week would be devoted to learning of a few trick plays.

With snow driving across Dartmouth's Memorial Field yesterday afternoon, the Big Green was limited to only a half hour of practice, which consisted mainly of a short signal drill. Diminutive Warren King, the star of the Harvard game, was ordered to rest, but will be ready to go against Yale at New Haven Saturday.

Coach Ducky Pond of the Blue realizes that Yale will face its hardest test Saturday, when the Hanover Indian swoops down into the Bowl. Pond ordered a long scrimmage yesterday, and plans another for today. Defensive tactics against the powerful Dartmouth reverse were stressed during the afternoon session.

Tufts is concentrating this week on a defense for the Brown game. Although the Bruin has been trounced by its major opponents, Coach Manly looks for a hard game for the Jumbos. All of the injured players returned to the fold yesterday, and Tufts should be at full strength when the opening whistle blows at Providence Saturday.

Northeastern's football squad returned to work yesterday after a three-day layoff. Coach Al McCoy sent the boys back to fundamentals in order to get his team back into swing. The coaches are planning to use the Huskies' reserve material for the Arnold game Saturday, especially because several of the regulars are still handicapped by minor bruises encountered in the Rhode Island State game.

Pat Hanley's Terriers are busy this week preparing for a strong Miami University team which comes to Nickerson Field Saturday, undefeated. Last year Miami routed B. U. and reports from the South indicate that this Florida team is as strong, if not stronger, than the group that defeated the Terriers last year.

Amusements

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THE MANY UPSETS HAVE PRODUCED A BUMPER CROP OF NEW HEROES !!
JOHN MATSKI JOINED DUQUESNE'S IMMORTALS BY HIS 72-YARD TOUCHDOWN RUN WHICH BEAT PITTSBURGH
LEW EMERSON PENNSYLVANIA'S "MAN OF THE HOUR" HIS 57-YARD DASH TO A SCORE BEAT PRINCETON !!
PAP
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Humor in House Football

The call to togs every year at Harvard University is met by two or three hundred extraneous football players. The various intercollegiate teams account for most of them, the residue making up the House team league. House football as a sport began in Harvard with the inauguration of the House Plan eight or nine years ago. A regular schedule of games is followed, with the winner meeting the winner of the Yale intramural football league. And it is in these games that many of the laughable incidents long remembered after graduation occur.

About four years ago Winthrop House was playing Phillips Brooks House in a game which would mean much in determining the final league standing. Brooks House was the commuters' center. They had on their squad of fifteen a few boys who had seen some football before entering college either in the capacity of players or as program sellers at the Harvard games. One of these experienced men conceived a brilliant play. He, as the tailback in a Warner single wingback formation would receive the ball from the center on a direct pass, step toward the line of scrimmage, turn and then slip the ball to his left end coming around in back of his line of scrimmage. This was known as the end around play! They would only resort to this trick play when in a scoring position.

Closed His Eyes

Having worked the ball down to Winthrop's 20-yard line by dint of a recovered fumble and a 25-yard line penalty, the quarterback now ordered his team to try the scoring play. The tailback took the ball, stepped toward the line of scrimmage, turned around in a crouched position, closed his eyes in an effort to make the fake more deceiving and held out the ball. When he opened his eyes again he found the pack streaking for the Brooks goal line. He had given the ball not to his end, but to an end on the other side almost as surprised as he was.

And there was the time one of the House games between Leverett and Eliot was called off. The boys had been battling with vim and enthusiasm all the afternoon. Long shadows of night and large gobs of fog were slowly turning Soldiers Field into an unlighted fair grounds making faces and figures scarcely discernible. Eliot punted and tore down the field to cover their kick. Leverett gritted their teeth, determined to hand these Eliot boys blocks they'd never forget. The punt catcher is down, but no whistle—all pile on. Finally out of sheer weariness the pile untangled. But where was the referee? This official in his anxiety to watch for clipping on the part of the offensive team had come running down the field with the Eliots. A large and zealous fullback had handed him the best block of the afternoon. The game then was called for lack of officials.

"Way to Go, John—"

What seems to this writer as the most amusing incident of all happened last year in a game between Dunster and Winthrop Houses. These two teams were battling in a furious game for the right to represent Harvard against the winner of the Yale intramural league. The list of injuries mounted rapidly. Each team was using all manner of spinner, double and triple reverses and plays that would make a coach miserable to watch. Up until the third quarter there had been no score. John Barnes, Dunster's star halfback and safety man, gathered in a punt on his own five-yard line. Racing like a Nantucket deer in the open season and after much zigging and zagging, he broke into the clear. Nearing the goal line, he suddenly realized he was being followed. Putting on an extra burst of steam he dived across the stripe like a movie hero in a football picture. He lay there but not for long. Body after body piled on. After the pile untangled, he looked up in a slightly dazed state.

"Way to go, John, you dove over the five-yard line."

Winthrop held for downs, and later scored a touchdown to win the ball game.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—While Mickey Cochrane goes hunting, the Detroit front office is fishing. . . . It has just hooked a pitcher named Harry Trout. . . . Iowa wolves, in great packs, are in full cry after Coach Ossie Solem's job. . . . All Ossie has to do to drive 'em back into their dens is to upset Minnesota. . . . Believe it or not, Notre Dame hasn't scored a point against Pittsburgh in the Pitt stadium since 1930 when the last of Knute Rockne's great teams rolled up 35 points on the Panthers in the first half.

This tidbit printed in New York will go great in Minnesota: "Minnesota begins to stand near the top of the (football) heap"! . . . Branch Rickey says it will take $400,000 or the equivalent to get Dizzy Dean away from the Cardinals. . . . Detroit U. not only has good passers but, what is just as important, good catchers.

Terriers to Meet Lehigh On Gridiron in 1937-38

A home-and-home game series between Boston University and Lehigh University has been scheduled for the seasons of 1937 and 1938, it was announced today by the Boston University athletic department.

The first game will be played on the Terriers' home field, Oct. 2, and the following year B. U. travels to Lehigh for a game on Oct. 1. This is the first time in the grid history of these two universities that they have been scheduled to meet in football.

Glen Harmeson, former Purdue star, is head coach of the Lehigh University football team.

Crowley Believes Rams Have Chance Against Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Jimmy Crowley, one-time member of Notre Dame's "Four Horsemen" and now head coach of the Fordham Rams, thinks his team may pull the switch on Pittsburgh's power this Saturday at the Polo Grounds.

"I'm making no predictions," Crowley told the weekly luncheon of the Football Writers' Association, "but I think Pitt will play to our strength, which is our line. We have a good team but a great line."

Crowley pointed out that St. Mary's, beaten 7 to 6 by Fordham last Saturday, did not make a single first down through the Rams' line despite the application of considerable power.

"We didn't have to wait for Pitt to bowl over Notre Dame to know Jock Sutherland has a great team," he said. "Our scout, Hughie Devore, sat in on the Pitt-Duquesne game and even though Pitt lost he said it was the greatest Panther team he'd ever seen. And don't forget, Hughie has played against great Pitt teams."

Crowley was asked if he plans to change his backfield shift, which drew seven 15-yard penalties because a back failed to pause a full second after the shift in the St. Mary's game. The answer was "No."

"We thought Judge Egan (referee of the game) was the best ball carrier on the field," Jim smiled. "I thought the penalties were a trifle too technical and two of them questionable. During the game Egan called me on the field and told me to put in someone to tone down the shift. I told him it would take three weeks to do that."

1936 World Sports in Review

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Story of the Olympic Games

Chapter Five

[In which the Marathon championship goes East—the record goes West—but comparisons of time are shown to be almost a waste of it—and Whitlock, the walker, gains Britain's one success in all the competition for individual athletes.]

BERLIN—Quite one of the most significant occurrences in international sport during 1936 was, I feel, the victory of Kitei Son, a 23-year-old Japanese student, in the Olympic Marathon race here. For the success of this little yellow man, all will and whipcord, served to emphasize, more than anything else has done, the present-day formidability of Japan in international athletic competition. The fanfare of trumpets that greeted Son's arrival, fresh and full of running, by the majestic Marathon Gateway, seemed to herald the advent of his country among the first-class powers in world sport.

For gray-haired Professor Jigoro Kano, who sat in the Tribune of Honor with tears of joy in his eyes, that was a very happy moment indeed. The professor is the "Grand Old Man" of Japanese sport. In 1912 he escorted to Stockholm the first Japanese team that ever took part in the Olympic Games—it consisted of one man and it was decidedly outclassed—and since then he has lived for the day when a Japanese runner should carry the emblem of the Rising Sun to victory in that most gruelling of running tests, the Marathon race, decided always over a course of 26 miles 385 yards.

Secures 1940 Games

One way and the other, 1936 was a big year for the professor. Did he not, on the eve of the Berlin games, enjoy the extreme satisfaction of convincing the International Olympic Committee that Tokio should be selected for the venue of the next games in 1940?

Kitei Son's victory in the Marathon illustrated vividly the steady widening of Japan's sporting interests in the past few years. True, Japanese competitors gained medals here in only two sections of the program—track and field athletics and swimming—but they put up a good showing in many others and proved that their standard of performance, all round, is commendably high. Which is hardly surprising when you consider the intense application and patient hours of hard work that they devote to training. See what they did in swimming. A few Olympics ago their fastest aquatic stars used the side-stroke and hadn't a hope of winning in international competition. Now the Nipponese have outcrawled the crawlers and are "top nation" for speed swimming.

Marathon Run

A similar thing has happened in the Marathon run, a very specialized form of athletic competition. At first the Japanese entrants were nowhere, but by 1932 there were two of them in the first six places and this year there were two in the first three. They were divided by Ernest Harper, a well-known British distance runner and former holder of the English national cross-country championship.

Apropos this stocky little North Countryman, I was told a rather pleasing anecdote by a Japanese newspaper man who had been in conversation with the 1936 Marathon champion, Son. It seems that Son was about to make a premature bid to deprive Zabala of the lead when Harper, with whom he was running level at the time, advised him by signs to postpone his effort until a little later. Son took the tip. At what he judged to be the right moment, Harper gave the "O. K." and Son went padding away, to win by the length of a street.

Zabala's Breakdown

The sensation of the race was the breakdown of J. C. Zabala, Argentine, who was so set upon retaining the laurels won at Los Angeles that he spent half a year or more training here on the scene of the 1936 games. He led the field of more than 50 runners out of the Stadium at a cracking pace and buzzed along the countryside at that same cracking pace until—he cracked himself with it. And left the race to Son, Harper, Nan, two tough Finns, Erkki Tamila and Vaino Muinonen and the South African, Johannes Coleman.

Fastest Time

Son's time, 2h. 29m. 19.2s., is the fastest ever returned in an Olympic Marathon. But that is not a particularly important matter since the course negotiated has never been the same twice. Here the route was more monotonous than difficult, being mostly on metaled roadways and part of the way on the dead-straight Avus motor-race track. There was only one pronounced hill.

My remark regarding the significance of the victor's time holds good also for that other awesome test of the endurance, the 50-kilometer walk, won by the celebrated British heel-and-toe artist, H. H. Whitlock. He knocked close upon 20 minutes off the Olympic record. Twenty minutes, I ask you! As in the case of the Marathon, the story of the walking race was jerked out in small installments over loud-speakers in the stadium for the benefit of Herr Hitler and about 100,000 other spectators. Britishers present might have been pardoned for feeling a little anxious when no mention was made of Whitlock's name at three miles, six miles, nine miles or twelves miles. But when they heard he was third at 15½ miles they smiled knowingly and said, "That will be quite all right, you'll find." And it was.

In Front at 22 Miles

At 17 miles Whitlock was second, at 22 he was in front, and he strode into the Stadium with a lead of about a minute and a half over A. T. Schwab, Switzerland. His was the only British success in the events for individuals in the Olympic track and field competitions of 1936. I need not tell you any more about the fluctuations of fortune in the race, for they are all clearly visible in the analysis of the proceedings that I have prepared specially for The Christian Science Monitor. This shows (as does the similar chart for the Marathon) the way in which competitors moved in the first 10 places as the drama of the race unfolded.

America, you will see, did not shine in these particular events, although she dominated the situation in Olympic track and field athletics, generally speaking. In the Marathon a United States representative was placed eighteenth, and in the walk Americans filled positions No. 21, 23 and (the last) 26. The rivals closest to them were three Chinese, with whom they split the last six places. The following tabulations show who held the first 10 positions at intermediate stages of the two races and furnish the complete list of finishers, with their times.

The summary:

Marathon Race (26 miles 385 yards)

How the Runners Moved Up in the First 10 Positions

Distances

Position	3 Miles 884 Yards	8 Miles 376 Yards	13 Miles 85 Yards	15 Miles 940 Yards	17 Miles 700 Yards	20 Miles 887 Yards	21 Miles 1314 Yards	22 Miles 1741 Yards	24 Miles 1501 Yards	Finish (26 Miles 385 Yards)
	Leader's Time 13m. 4.2s.	Leader's Time 33m. 30s.	Leader's Time 1h. 11m. 29s.	Leader's Time 1h. 23m. 17s.	Leader's Time 1h. 34m. 57s.	Leader's Time 1h. 53m. 27s.	Leader's Time 2h. 1m. 11s.	Leader's Time 2h. 8m. 33s.	Leader's Time 2h. 19m. 40s.	
1	Zabala, Argentine	Zabala	Zabala	Zabala	Zabala	Son	Son	Son	Son	Kitei Son, Japan *2h. 29m. 19.2s.
2	Dias, Portugal	Dias	Son	Harper	Son	Harper	Harper	Harper	Harper	Ernest Harper, Great Britain 2h. 31m. 22.2s.
3	Lelands, South Africa	Brown	Harper	Son	Harper	Muinonen	Nan	Nan	Nan	Shoryu Nan, Japan 2h. 31m. 42s.
4	Brown, U. S. A.	Harper, Great Britain	Dias	Brown	Coleman	Tamila	Muinonen	Tamila	Tamila	Erkki Tamila, Finland 2h. 32m. 45s.
5	Meskens, Belgium	Son, Japan	Enochsson	Coleman	Brown	Coleman	Tamila	Muinonen	Muinonen	Väinö Muinonen, Finland 2h. 33m. 46s.
6	Bulzone, Italy	Meskens	Coleman, South Africa	Enochsson	Gibson	Tarkiainen	Coleman	Coleman	Coleman	Johannes Coleman, South Africa 2h. 36m. 17s.
7	Andersen, Denmark	Oliva, Argentine	Gibson	Dias	Muinanen, Finland	Nan	Tarkiainen	Tarkiainen	Robertson	Donald, Robertson, Great Britain 2h. 37m. 6.2s.
8	Motmillers, Latvia	Gibson	Brown	Gibson	Tamila, Finland	Gibson	Gibson	Palmé	Tarkiainen	H. A. Gibson, South Africa 2h. 38m. 4s.
9	Gibson, South Africa	Palmé, Sweden	Palmé	Palmé	Tarkiainen	Palmé	Palmé	Gibson	Gibson	Mauno Tarkiainen, Finland 2h. 39m. 33s.
10	Fialka, Poland	Enochsson, Sweden	Oliva	Tarkiainen, Finland	Palmé	Enochsson	Enochsson	Robertson, Great Britain	Enochsson	T. S. Enochsson, Sweden 2h. 43m. 12s.

The Order, Names, Countries and Times of All the Other Finishers

	h.	m.	s.
11—Stelios Kyriakides, Greece	2	43	20.8
12—Nouba Khaleb, France	2	45	34
13—E. A. Palmé, Sweden	2	46	8.4
14—Frans Tuschek, Austria	2	46	39
15—James Bartlett, Canada	2	48	21.4
16—François Duval, France	2	48	39.8
17—Manoel Dias, Portugal	2	49	0
18—J. A. Kelley, U. S. A.	2	49	32.4
19—Miloslav Lunak, Czecho.	2	50	26
20—Feiix Meskens, Belgium	2	51	19
21—Jan Taksc, Czechoslovakia	2	51	20
22—Rudolf Wober, Austria	2	51	28
23—Ludovic Gall, Roumania	2	55	2
24—Robert Nevens, Belgium	2	55	51
25—Hartington Andersen, Den.	2	56	31
26—Gabriel Mendoza, Peru	2	57	17.8
27—T. F. Lelande, South Africa	2	57	20
28—Arturs Motmillers, Latvia	2	58	2
29—Eduard Braesicke, Germany	2	59	33.4
30—Victor Callard, Canada	3	0	11
31—Fernand Leheurter, France	3	1	11
32—Wilhelm Rothmeyer, Austria	3	2	32
33—Bronislaw Gancarz, Poland	3	3	11
34—Max Beer, Switzerland	3	6	26
35—Guillermo Suarez, Peru	3	8	18
36—Boris Haralambieff, Bulg.	3	8	53.8

[Ellison Brown and William McMahon, both of U. S. A., dropped out.] *Olympic record.

50-Kilometer Walk—Distances

Position	3 Miles 724 Yards	6 Miles 376 Yards	9 Miles 844 Yards	12 Miles 782 Yards	15 Miles 940 Yards	17 Miles 700 Yards	22 Miles 99 Yards	25 Miles 287 Yards	29 Miles 1449 Yards	Finish (31 Miles, 120 Yards)
	Leader's Time 26m. 53.6s.	Leader's Time 46m. 48s.	Leader's Time 1h. 12m. 22s.	Leader's Time 1h. 41m. 31s.	Leader's Time 2h. 8m. 43s.	Leader's Time 2h. 25m. 10s.	Leader's Time 3h. 9m. 9s.	Leader's Time 3h. 37m. 11s.	Leader's Time 4h. 17m. 22s.	
1	Prehn, Germany	Prehn	Segerstrom	Stork	Dalinsch	Dalinsch	Whitlock	Whitlock	Whitlock*	H. H. Whitlock, Great Britain 4h. 30m. 41.4s.
2	Segerstrom, Sweden	Segerstrom	Stork	Dalinsch	Stork	Whitlock	Stork	Stork	Schwab	A. T. Schwab, Switzerland 4h. 32m. 9.2s.
3	Loef, Swedeq	Stork	Prehn	Bleiwiss	Whitlock	Stork	Schwab	Schwab	Bubenko	Adalberts Bubenko, Latvia 4h. 32m. 42.2s.
4	Laisné, France	Loef	Loef	Prehn	Bleiwiss	Bleiwiss	Bubenko	Bubenko	Stork	Jaroslav Stork, Czechoslovakia 4h. 34m. 0.2s.
5	Stork, Czechoslovakia	Laisné	Laisné	Loef	Laisné	Schwab	Laisné	Prehn	Brunn	Edgar Brunn, Norway 4h. 34m. 53.2s.
6	Brunn, Norway	Brunn	Dalinsch	Segerstrom	Brunn	Bubenko	Bleiwiss	Laisné	Bleiwiss	Fritz Bleiwiss, Germany 4h. 36m. 48.4s.
7	Bleiwiss, Germany	Bleiwiss	Brunn	Brunn	Schwab, Switzerland	Laisné	Brunn	Brunn	Reiniger	Karl Reiniger, Switzerland 4h. 40m. 45s.
8	Bierregowoj, Poland	Bierregowoj	Bleiwiss	Laisné	Bubenko	Brunn	Prehn	Bleiwiss	Laisné	Etienne Laisné, France 4h. 41m. 40s.
9	Toscani, Holland	Dalinsch, Latvia	Whitlock	Whitlock	Prehn	Prehn	Reiniger	Reiniger	Bierregowoj	Teodor Bierregowoj, Poland 4h. 42m. 49s.
10	Dill Germany	Whitlock, Great Britain	Lloyd-Johnson, Great Britain	Bubenko, Latvia	Reiniger, Switzerland	Reiniger	Bierregowoj	Bierregowoj	Toscani	A. F. Toscani, Holland 4h. 42m. 59.4s.

The Order, Names, Countries and Times of All the Other Finishers

	h.	m.	s.
11—Erald Segerstrom, Sweden	4	43	30.4
12—Ettore Rivolta, Italy	4	48	47
13—Adrien Courtois, France	4	49	7
14—Guiseppe Gobbato, Italy	4	49	31
15—Adolf Aebersold, Switzerland	4	51	14
16—Herbert Dill, Germany	4	51	26
17—T. Lloyd-Johnson, Gt. Brit.	4	54	56
18—Mario Brignoli, Italy	4	58	13*
19—Ryoji Narasoka, Japan	5	7	15
20—Vasile Firea, Roumania	5	9	39
21—Albert J. Mangan, U. S. A.	5	12	0.2
22—Tsung-Hyi Tsai, China	5	16	2.4
23—Ernest Koehler, U. S. A.	5	20	18.2
24—Yu-Yeu Chow, China	5	25	1
25—Chow-Chu Chang, China	5	36	54.2
26—G. W. E. Crosbie, U. S. A.	5	31	44.2

*Olympic record.

Around the Hub

THE champion Maccabee soccer team, which has played 31 games in the United States and Europe without defeat, and comes to Boston next Sunday, was yesterday characterized by Harry M. Jacobs, chief of the arrangements being made for the Boston game, as "good will ambassadors to the youth of America, and to show the progress of athletics in Palestine."

Headquarters of the Maccabees have been opened at 29 Lincoln Street, Boston, where plans are being completed for the game to be played at National League Field against the Massachusetts state champion Boston Celts next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Present indications reveal that over 25,000 people will be on hand, including a good portion of the Jewish community of Greater Boston, which will be on hand to cheer on their Palestinian favorite sons.

Few soccer matches in years have aroused a similar degree of enthusiasm or interest in Boston. Soccer is a game of skill, and requires dexterity and speed, which should make it rightfully one of the most popular of sports. Local soccer enthusiasts plan to capitalize on the current enthusiasm on the Maccabee-Celts tilt by further publicizing future matches.

Here and There

A Bay State boy, Jack Reizell of Deerfield, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth freshman soccer team . . . A step ahead of the wintry blasts, a field of 11 teams competed yesterday at the Weston Golf Club in what will probably be the last of the autumn amateur-pro golf tourneys . . . The event was won by Joe Stein and Leo Martin of the Sandy Burr Club with a 27-hole card of 97 . . . Their nearest rivals were Tom Keane of Hanover, N. H., and H. V. Kaler of Charles River with 106 . . .

Matt Green of the Boston Globe won the biggest turkey in the annual turkey tournament of the Newspapermen's Golf Association at Commonwealth C. C. yesterday . . . Green's score was 83—71 . . . Class B honor went to Gene Moriarty of the Herald with 108—96 . . . Alex Bowman of the Monitor was fourth in Class A with 83—77 . . . Two other Monitor golfers, W. O. Nicoll and C. W. MacNeill, scored 81 and 87 respectively.

Coming Event

The New England Intercollegiate A. A. A. annual cross-country run is scheduled for the Franklin Park course, Monday, Nov. 9 . . . Maine will defend the team title.

May Draw $400,000

MORAGA, Calif. (AP)—St. Mary's College of Moraga, Calif., with a transcontinental trip and three intersectional games booked, expects to play before 500,000 spectators this season and to gross about $400,000 at the gate.

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Minnesota Has Every Vote For First in Poll

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—To the surprise of none, it's unanimous this week for Minnesota in the Associated Press college football ranking poll.

The galloping Gophers received the No. 1 vote of all 44 expert contributions to the second weekly poll from the key points of observation from coast to coast.

The main race, for second place, was won by Pittsburgh's Panthers, who rebounded at the expense of Notre Dame with a display of rushing power rated only a few notches below the performance of Minnesota.

Pitt outscored Northwestern, this week's challenger of Minnesota, in a close race for the No. 2 spot. The Panthers leaped all the way from ninth place in last week's poll to take the runnerup spot from Duke, which was the victim of the South's main upset and consequently toppled to a tie for thirteenth place in the latest ranking.

Here are the results, with points tallied for each ballot on a "10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1" basis.

	Points
1—Minnesota	440
2—Pittsburgh	296
3—Northwestern	258
4—University of Washington	236
5—Fordham	201
6—Army	152
7—Southern California	149
8—Louisiana State	106
9—Tulane	103
10—Marquette	92

The second ten, with points:

11—Nebraska	82
12—Yale	54
13—Holy Cross and Duke	43
15—Southern Methodist	34
16—Auburn	30
17—Princeton and Purdue	15
19—Santa Clara	14
20—St. Mary's and Pennsylvania	11

Of last week's top "ten" there are six survivors in this week's leading group. In addition to Minnesota and Pitt, Northwestern moved up a notch and Washington gained four positions to become the Pacific coast's leading entry in the ranking derby.

Duke, Purdue and Yale dropped to the "second ten," while Notre Dame, rated No. 7 last week, fell out of sight.

Of the newcomers to the top flight, Fordham jumped from 16th to fifth, Louisiana State from 13th to eighth, Tulane from 18th to 9th and Marquette from 20th to 10th place.

From the standpoint of the rankings, this week's leading games offer a further chance to determine relative merits. Topped off by the Minnesota-Northwestern match at Evanston, the list includes Pittsburgh-Fordham in New York and Marquette-St. Mary's in Chicago.

Minnesota's dominant position is emphasized by the fact that three of the Gopher victims, Washington, Nebraska and Purdue, still are accorded relatively high ratings. Each of these three has been beaten only by Bernie Bierman's marvelous machine.

The Southwest has yet to crack the "top ten," although one of its teams, Texas, tied Louisiana State early in the season. Southern Methodist, last year's Conference champion and Rose Bowl choice, received the preference in this week's balloting over any other Southwest entry.

Big Ten Football Standing

College	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Northwestern	3	0	0	45	22	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	0	59	0	1.000
Purdue	2	0	1	70	54	.667
Ohio State	1	0	1	20	14	.500
Indiana	1	0	1	14	10	.500
Iowa	0	1	1	7	18	.000
Illinois	0	1	1	2	13	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	1	14	35	.000
Chicago	0	0	1	7	35	.000
Michigan	0	0	2	3	40	.000

Niagara Releases Coach

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 27 (AP)—Niagara University, whose poor showing in football was climaxed last Saturday by a 6-to-0 defeat at the hands of St. Lawrence University, announced today it had released Head Coach Edward T. Hunsinger, former Notre Dame star. Assistant Coach John J. (Taps) Gallagher will be head coach for the balance of the season, an announcement by the Rev. Joseph F. Illig, president of the board of athletic control, said.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

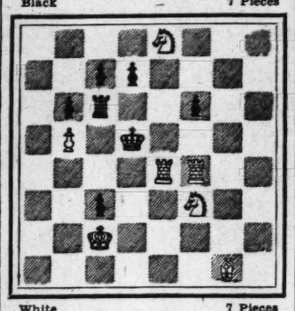
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 27, 1936

Problem No. 1873

By Dr. P. G. Keeney

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

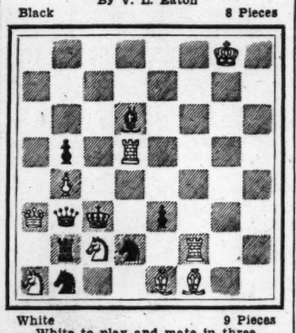
White to play and mate in two

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, 1914. A favorite with the composer, now chess editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and one of the country's leading problemists.)

Problem No. 1874

Specially contributed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR By V. L. Eaton

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Another original by the young Washington composer, whose efforts always show expert craftsmanship. Those who follow current English and American chess periodicals have seen further evidences of Mr. Eaton's skill.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1871. P-R4

No. 1872. 1. Kt-Kt2 threatens
2. Q-K4ch
1. ——— P-R4
2. Q-Kt5ch!
1. ——— R-R5
2. Q-B4ch
1. ——— R-Q5
2. Q-K5ch
1. ——— R-K4
2. QxRch
1. ——— RxPch
2. QxRch
1. ——— KtxB
2. QxKtch

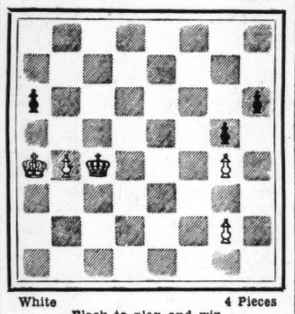
End-Game No. 327. White wins with 1 QxR, and if RxQ; 2 R-K8ch, K-R2; 3 QR-B8, and Black must give up Q to stop mate.

End-Game

In the position below, Morton conceded Dake a draw, after a long hard session of play, in the recent Philadelphia tournament. Actually, had he adjourned the game, he undoubtedly would have seen that he has a forced win.

End-Game No. 328

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The Milwaukee Public Schools Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education taught chess for the third successive year on 47 of its 64 playgrounds during the 1936 summer playground season. In the summer of 1934, the first year of experimenting with chess on the playgrounds, approximately 900 boys and girls enrolled for instruction; the next season 1068 were enrolled; this year 1324 boys and girls (ranging in age from 8 to 24 years) took instruction in chess.

The playground classes were conducted in the afternoon and evening. The course of instruction consisted of five lessons, one given each day for five consecutive days on each playground. The class period lasted 1½ hours, part of which time was spent in simultaneous play by the instructor. Classes were organized through the medium of the playground bulletin board, announcements, pictures and newspaper articles.

In addition, Milwaukee has numerous team matches, tournaments, and evening classes for adults.

This is the type of chess promotional program the American Chess Federation, with the co-operation of the National Recreation Association, encourages. The federation, now in its second year, plans a book of the Philadelphia tournament, together with bulletins of a promotional nature, such as "The Teaching of Chess," "Social Values of Chess," which will be distributed to members and also by the National Recreation Association. It is also planned to hold a "Paul Morphy Memorial Tournament" in 1937, the 100th anniversary of Morphy's birth.

Those who believe that chess should be promoted as a recreational activity are invited to join this organization by sending $1 to Ernest Olfe, secretary-treasurer, 3035 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. For this membership they will receive a book of the Philadelphia tournament and special bulletins from time to time.

Since Alekhine won the world's championship from Capablanca nearly 10 years ago, the two have never met over the board, efforts to arrange a return match having been unsuccessful, and, until the Nottingham tournament, no tournament having been arranged with the proper degree of financial backing to overcome the unwillingness of either to risk losing a possible first prize to the other. Here is their Nottingham encounter.

Dutch Defense

Capablanca White	Alekhine Black	Capablanca White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	22 P-QKt4	P-QKt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	23 Kt-B3	Kt-B6(a)
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	24 R-Q3	P-B5
4 B-Kt2	B-K2	25 PxP	B-B4
5 Castles	Castles	26 Q-Q2	BxR
6 P-QB4	Kt-K5	27 PxB	P-B4(b)
7 Q-Kt3	B-B3	28 RxKt	BxR
8 R-Q	Q-K	29 QxB	Q-B3
9 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	30 QxQ	PxQ
10 Kt-QKt5	B-Q	31 Kt-Q2	P-B4
11 Q-B2	P-Q3	32 P-Kt5	P-QR4
12 P-Q5	Kt-Kt5	33 Kt-B	K-B2
13 Q-Kt3	Kt-R3	34 Kt-Kt3	K-Kt3
14 PxP	QKt-B4	35 B-B3	R-K2
15 Q-B2	QKtxP	36 K-B	K-B3
16 KKt-Q4	KtxKt	37 B-Q2	K-Kt3
17 KtxKt	B-B3	38 P-QR4	
18 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2	Adjourned, but Black resigned without resuming. (c)	
19 B-K3	P-QR3		
20 Kt-Q4	B-Q2		
21 QR-B	QR-K		

(a) A faulty combination for, although Black wins the exchange, he finds himself with a difficult and probably lost position.

(b) Surely this is inferior to 27 . . . Kt-R5, when Black will find his extra material offset by the misplacement of the Kt.

(c) Capablanca points out as the most scientific win that White establish a B at QB3, and advance his KRP to R5, laying siege to the KBP. Black can do little, and undoubtedly would lose in the end, though not without a long struggle.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

And Minnesota Rolls On

ANOTHER week end has gone down in history, and the college football season of 1936 keeps rolling along, and so does Minnesota. This coming week end finds the gridiron schedules entering the last half of the year's program and, as has been the case during the past two years, the Gophers appear to be the leading candidates for that mythical title—national college football champion of America. True, there are still, according to reports from all parts of the country, no less than 34 college elevens which have not yet been tied or defeated; and among that number are five big colleges in addition to Minnesota; but it must be admitted that to date the Gophers have an edge on any claim that may be put up for the national championship title. Last Saturday saw one or two removed from the clean-slate class and the list will be still further reduced before the children begin celebrating Halloween next Saturday night.

The Present Leaders

Just now the leaders for national honors may be listed as follows: Minnesota, Holy Cross, Army, Yale, Northwestern, and Fordham. And of these six colleges two are members of the Big Ten and the other four are representatives of the East. A true picture of the tremendous toll which the past four week ends have taken among the big college teams may be gathered from noting that the Pacific coast, the Southwest and the Southeastern, three conferences which have a number of usually powerful elevens among their quotas, do not have a single eleven which has neither been defeated nor tied. This is certainly something to make the college football fan ponder over for a long time. It shows how quickly and how completely the vicissitudes of a college football eleven may change in a short space of time.

Big Bowl Candidates

Unless some tied or defeated team is to be selected to represent the East against the West at Pasadena next New Year's Day, the selection has already been limited to three elevens, unless perchance rules which govern certain teams at the present time are changed to permit one of the other three teams making the trip to the coast. The teams referred to are Minnesota, Northwestern and Yale. The first two are members of the Big Ten, which prohibits one of its members taking part in a post-season game, and the third is Yale, which college is also against having its team take part in such games. That leaves Holy Cross, Fordham and Army as still eligible and open to an invitation. If Fordham comes through its game with Pittsburgh this Saturday, it should finish its season undefeated. Temple this week and Colgate next week are the two chief hurdles in the way of Holy Cross, while Colgate and Navy are Army's serious opponents still to be met, so it may be seen that all three of these teams may be removed from the undefeated, untied class before the season ends.

Should Eliminate the Supplemental Note

While believing that the referee gave a perfectly correct ruling on the famous "Kelley kick" in the Yale-Navy game, there is no question in my mind but what the rule makers, when they meet next winter, should vote to remove the "Supplemental Note" which relates to the rule governing the kicking of a free ball. The deciding of whether a player deliberately or accidentally kicks a free ball is too delicate to leave to the officials and a player who cannot pick the ball up without kicking it, even accidentally, should be penalized.

Lands and Seas Shrink Under Clipper; Air Travel Put on First-Class Basis

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—"With more than 22,000 miles of flying compacted into three weeks, I have flown 12 days and spent the other nine days as a spectator and questioner," Charles E. Harner, Associated Press reporter, said yesterday.

"The questioning extended from New York to San Francisco, across the transcontinental span of United Air Lines, then on to Manila, on the trans-Pacific route of Pan American Airways.

"We crossed the American continent in 16 hours; we crossed the Pacific ocean, coming back from the Philippines, in five days. No such travel accomplishments are possible under any other flag but that of the United States.

Regular Schedules

"Across the Pacific there are so many new accomplishments that columns would be required merely to list them.

"Most startling, probably, are the developments at Midway and Wake islands, those tiny bits of coral and land rising out of the center of the world's greatest ocean.

"In both places, Pan American has established complete air bases for servicing the 26-ton clipper flying boats which are shuttling on regular weekly schedules across the 8200-mile route.

The air traveler arrives in these former deserts to find thoroughly American hotels. He emerges from his hot and cold shower—the water is heated by the sun and stored.

At Island Stops

"He dresses for dinner, and is served turkey or steak in a five-course meal. The food, replenished when the supply ships call at intervals of three months, is refrigerated in plants operated by complete electric stations.

"While he sleeps, a crew of expert base mechanics swarms over the clipper upon which he has been flying. He arises to a breakfast of anything and as much as he desires, then goes on at 140 miles an hour toward his destination.

"It is unique pioneering which has placed an American bridge across the Pacific ocean into the Orient."

Aerial Map to Aid S. C. Soil Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—To provide an adequate conception of the topography and the condition of soils along the Saluda river basin from Hendersonville, N. C., to Columbia, S. C., an area of 2700 square miles an aerial picture as being made in units covering six square miles each, from a plane three miles up. The photographs will provide government engineers with data on soil erosion in preparation for a reclamation campaign designed to eventually bring the land back to a normal productivity.

The pictures are developed by the concern holding the contract and forwarded to Washington, where agricultural experts and engineers place them in a stereoscope which magnifies them many times, bringing into sharp relief the "lay" of the land and the type of soil.

A specially designed aerial camera is employed, which carries a roll of film with 150 exposures. The pictures are taken in such a manner that they overlap, making it easy, after they are developed, to piece them together to give a full picture of any particular area in the basin. Photographs are taken only on bright days, as the slightest cloud forms a black spot in the picture.

PUNTS AND PASSES

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Although he has decided his Columbia team would have lost to Michigan regardless of what happened on that play, Coach Lou Little still is curious about one official ruling in last Saturday's game.

A Michigan player, hurrying to down a punt on Columbia's one-yard line, slid over the goal line with the ball. Officials ruled the ball was dead where it first had been touched. Little recalled a similar play in the Colgate-Tulane game the week before when it had been called a touchback and the ball taken out to the 20-yard stripe.

I'm not kicking about the decision," Little said. "We got out of that position, anyway. But I sure would like to know which was the right decision."

PHILADELPHIA—If Temple and Holy Cross aren't able to put their full strength on the field for Saturday's game, they can hang the blame on Carnegie Tech, team which played them on successive Saturdays. Chris Pappas, Temple back, still is limping from an injury suffered in the Carnegie game, while two Holy Cross guards, Ecio Luciano and John Carr, and Fullback Bill Osmanski were on the shelf yesterday as a result of Saturday's meeting with the Tartans.

HANOVER, N. H.—It seems to take a lot to satisfy some fellows—especially football coaches. Dartmouth walloped Harvard 26-7 Saturday, but that wasn't enough for Coach Earl Blaik. As soon as the team came out to practice again, he demanded more accurate and spirited play from the linemen.

BOONE, N. C.—Appalachian State College, which has broken into the limelight by running up 218 points in five winning games, has brought up the question of what is a "little" college in the football sense. Appalachian supporters point not only to their team's fine record, but the fact enrollment has increased from 48 students to 1046 in eight years, as evidence their college isn't so "little" after all.

DETROIT—Coach Gus Dorais of the University of Detroit has canceled scrimmage for the rest of the season for an unusual reason. He doesn't want the freshmen wrecking any of his varsity players. The Titan yearling squad is rated one of the best on record at Detroit, and the varsity squad one of the smallest.

Big Ten Conference Scores

Illinois		**Chicago**	
9-DePaul	6	34-Lawrence	0
13-Wash. St. L	7	0-Vanderbilt	37
6-So. California	24	6-Butler	6
0-Iowa	0	7-Purdue	35
2-Northwestern	13		
30	50	47	78
Minnesota		**Indiana**	
14-Washington	7	38-Centre	0
7-Nebraska	0	14-Michigan	3
26-Michigan	0	9-Nebraska	13
33-Purdue	0	0-Ohio State	7
80	7	61	23
Michigan		**Northwestern**	
7-Mich. State	21	18-Iowa	7
3-Indiana	14	40-No. Dakota S.	7
0-Minnesota	26	14-Ohio State	13
		13-Illinois	2
10	61	85	29
Purdue		**Ohio State**	
47-Ohio	0	60-N. Y. Univ.	0
35-Wisconsin	14	0-Pittsburgh	6
36-Chicago	7	13-Northwestern	14
0-Minnesota	33	7-Indiana	0
117	54	80	20
Iowa		**Wisconsin**	
14-Carleton	0	34-So. Dakota S	7
7-Northwestern	18	6-Marquette	12
33-So. Dakota	7	14-Purdue	35
0-Illinois	0	0-Notre Dame	27
54	25	44	81

Bruins Get Hooley Smith

Reginald (Hooley) Smith of the Montreal Maroons has become a member of the Boston Bruins, according to an announcement made last night. Smith is 23 years of age, 5ft. 8in. in height, weighs around 170, and plays center and right wing. He broke into professional hockey with Ottawa back in 1924 and went to Maroons in 1927, where he has played since. Smith was a member of Toronto Granites, amateur team which won the Allan Cup in 1923 and 1923.

Free Rider

Courtesy Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Miss Mildred Hegenberger

Hostess on the Denver Zephyr of the Burlington

Pickets Patrol Plants Of Pittsburgh Glass Co.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27 (AP)—Pickets quietly patrolled plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company yesterday, where approximately 6000 men were on strike for a "closed shop" agreement. Glenn W. McCabe, president of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, called the strike in plants at Ford City and Creighton, Penna.; Mount Vernon, Ohio; Henryetta, Okla.; Clarksburg, W. Va., and Crystal City, Mo.

New Speed Trains in West Have Hostesses Like Planes

NEW YORK, Oct. 27—Miss Mildred Hegenberger, hostess on one of the "Denver Zephyrs," new Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad streamlined train, feels that the most interesting feature of rail transportation is the people who travel.

Although the train she serves sweeps through the country from Chicago to Denver like a gleaming comet at the average rate of 68 miles an hour, covering a distance of 1034 miles in 16 hours, and the doamin within this "comet" which is occupied by Miss Hegenberger and her guest-passengers is made luxurious by easy chairs, cushioned seats, desks, tables, telephones and almost continuous windows with pleasant silk curtains that can be drawn across them, she finds that the real drama is the human one.

Trains That Pass in the Night

Every day at 5:30 p. m. a "Zephyr" speeds out of Chicago and another speeds out of Denver, over the Burlington route, their streamlined noses pointing across prairie to snow-capped mountains and again from the rock-ribbed mountains to the plains. Each trip affords a period of daylight at each journey's end, and each train carries a hostess. They are friends, although they seem bent on avoiding one another in pursuit of their schedules. Indeed, Miss Mildred Hegenberger has a twin sister constantly at her heels on a twin "Zephyr."

On these overnight trains travel babies, sometimes with only a three weeks' experience in this world; children, to whom nothing is so irksome as sitting still; parents, anxiously pondering what kind of a nursery a train will make; aged men and women, to whom habit has become dearer than adventure; pleasure seekers, who would like to meet the attractive people around them. All the problems they offer are Miss Hegenberger's to solve.

Feeding the Babies

Feeding bottles for the babies must be put on ice, labeled and brought in on schedule; amusing toys must spring from the cabinets; and from Mildred Hegenberger's own competence and charm must flow an atmosphere of well-being for everybody. She delights in problems, particularly enjoys the children and finds grown-ups lots of fun.

The "Zephyrs" opened their present schedule on May 31, but only lately have sleeping cars been introduced in this service. When passengers took the all-night run sitting up, it often happened that they asked to be introduced and then played games together and ordered the midnight snacks in which these trains specialize. Even now in the attractive observation lounge a few such night revelers like to watch for the sudden lights of towns as the "comet" flashes along its path and for the dawn of day against new scenery.

The train is drawn by two oil-burning Diesel locomotives. An auxiliary Diesel electrical plant supplies air-conditioning and lighting. Travel is dustless, for the double windows of safety glass are hermetically sealed, ventilation and the elimination of kitchen odors being accomplished by the Diesel system.

Shaughnessy Elected

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Frank Shaughnessy, former business and field manager of the Montreal Royals, today was elected successor to Warren C. Giles as president of the International Baseball League. Giles resigned to become vice-president and general manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

Rittase

AMERICA'S BIGGEST STORY HAS YET TO BE TOLD . . .

THIS nation's history is far more a chronicle of industrial victory than a saga of wars waged and battles won. Its greatness today lies not in munitions or marching men but in mines and mills, in glowing furnaces and smoking stacks, in skilled labor, inventive genius and the spirit of enterprise that is so typically American.

America's biggest story is the thrilling account of its industrial growth and the development of its commercial might. It is big because it touches the lives of so many people, because it has made by far the greatest contributions to their welfare and comfort and happiness.

The Sun has long seen the need for a better understanding of American industry by the American people. While this newspaper has served both of them well, it hopes to serve them better by helping to bring about that understanding. Along this line The Sun has done much constructive work.

When you tell the story of your concern to the American public, remember that there is no finer medium through which to do it than The Sun.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Listed Stock Quotations

Wide Assortment of Market Leaders Reverse Slumping Trend

Commodity and Money Markets

Rally in Market Is Led by Steels, Motors, Coppers

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Without getting up any great amount of steam, the stock market switched back on the recovery trail today for gains of fractions to around 3 points.

After a fairly lively opening the ticker tape began to drag and from then on until near the final hour the pace was exceptionally slow. Further pleasing business news was a helpful influence.

There were light selling intervals, but these did little more than shade the session's peak quotations.

Transfers approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Brokers found many of their customers still refusing to desert the sidelines pending outcome of the election. Nervousness of markets abroad, reflecting fears of Spanish war repercussions, also was said to have been a retardent to trading sentiment.

Steel Shares Led

Steel shares led the comeback, followed closely by selected motor, utility, rail, copper, merchandising and specialty issues.

Prominent on the advance were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Studebaker, Consolidated Edison, International Paper & Power preferred, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oil of N. J., Hollander & Son, Paramount first preferred, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Waukesha Motors, American Can, Kelvinator, Texas Corp., American Rolling Mill, Westinghouse, Western Union, J. I. Case and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Improved were American Radiator, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, North American, American Water Works, Goodyear, General Electric, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, International Harvester and Distillers Corp.-Seagrams.

The price of lead was hoisted to a new five-year top, but stocks in this line did little. St. Joseph Lead was a shade ahead.

Bonds Advance

After hesitant action at the start, the bond market moved toward recovery today as traders entered bids for many issues which fell sharply on Monday.

Supporting orders in the more volatile rail and industrial liens were brought out by the early rallying tendencies in the stock market, just as the selling of bonds was swelled yesterday by the break in equities.

U. S. Governments continued to move quietly in a small range. A few Treasuries edged up slightly, while others receded 1-32 to 3-32s of a point. Foreign obligations also showed narrow swings.

The early rebounds ranged from fractions to 3 points in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Studebaker 6s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, St. Paul 5s and a few more which yesterday gave up from 1 to 7 points.

Rails showed generally improved form, despite a few minor declines in the medium-priced group. Moderately higher prices were paid for Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, South Pacific 4½s and Alleghany Corporation 5s.

Bonds of prime rating were traded in a range close to yesterday's finals. In general, this category was not affected by yesterday's selling, although in a few instances there was some lowering of bids.

As to underlying conditions in the investment field commentators referred to the absence of any straws pointing to an early change in the present easy money situation or adverse business indicators.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Extra or Regular	Payable	Hldrs. of record
Consol Ed (NY)	25c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 6
Vick Chemical	...10c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Reduced				
Continental Steel	.25c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Accumulated				
Consolidated Film Ind Inc	$2 pf	..*$1	.....	.....
Regular				
Bo & Alb RR Co.	$2.25	Q	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Brooklyn Edison	$2	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 6
Consol Edis (NY)	.50c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 6
Cont Steel pf	..$1.75	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Managed Invest	.75c	Q	Nov. 16	Nov. 2
Nat Acme Co	.25c	..	Nov. 20	Nov. 5
New Eng Water, L & P As 6% pf	....$1.50	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 22
Sherwin-Will	5% pf AAA	.....$1.25	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Tide Water Power $6 pf	.....	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Vick Chemical	..50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Worcstr Salt pf.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 13	Nov. 4

*At a meeting of stockholders on Oct. 23, the plan was approved whereby a dividend of $1 per share on the present outstanding preferred stock on account of the unpaid dividends which have accumulated thereon was declared, and to pay such dividend promptly after the amendment is effected.

The plan provides that the present holder of a share of preferred stock shall surrender the same, together with all unpaid accumulations, in exchange for one and one quarter shares of the new preference stock and one quarter share of the new common stock.

Boston Stocks

October 27, 1936

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	154	154	154	156¼
5.00	Boston Elevated	67½	67	67	68
3.00d	Bos Her-Trav	29¾	29	29¾	29½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	35½	35½	35½	35½
..	Brown Durrell	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
..	Copper Range	8½	8½	8⅝	8½
..	Eas Gas & Fuel	6½	6½	6½	..
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	67¾	67½	67¾	67½
..	Eastern S S	13	12¾	13	13
8.00	Edison Elec	157	156	156½	156
1.30a	Employer's Group	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
2.50	First Nat Stores	53	51¾	52	51½
..	Gilchrist Co	11½	11½	11½	..
..	Hath Bak pf	54	54	54	57
..	Isle Royal	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
.40	Lowe's Bos	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16¾
..	Maine Cent pf	37½	37½	37½	..
..	Mass Util Assn	3	3	3	..
1.00	Mergenthaler	53½	53	53	54
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	130¾	130½	130¾	130
..	Old Colony RR	18	17½	18	18
..	Pocahontas	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
..	Quincy Mining pd	2	1¾	1¾	2
1.00a	Reece But Pf	24	24	24	..
.20	Reece Fld M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
.40	Shawmut Assn	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
6.00	Sub Elec pf	52	52	52	..
4.50a	Torrington	99¾	99¾	99¾	100
1.00	Un Twist Drill	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
..	Utah M & T	92c	91c	91c	92c
4.50a	United Shoe M	93½	93⅜	93½	94
1.50	United Sh M pf	40	40	40	40
..	Venes Hold	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
..	Warren Bros	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9¼

General Cable Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—General Cable Corporation reported for the third quarter net income of $405,365, equal, after preferred dividends, to 39 cents a class A share, before undistributed profits tax, compared with $18,750, or 12 cents a share, on the preferred in the comparable 1935 period. The company makes wire cables and allied products at plants in Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Missouri, Michigan and California.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
16¼	9⅜	Adams Express (1.20b)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¼b)	28	27¾	28	..
37¼	22½	Addressograph (1)	34	34	34	..
21½	11⅛	Advance Rumely	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	76⅝	76	76¾	76
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15½	15¼	15½	15½
4¾	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅛	4	4	4
56¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	53	49¼	52¼	49
56	12½	Allegh pf xw (h)	51½	50½	51	..
56⅜	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	51½	47½	51½	49
4½	2¼	Allegheny pr pf (h)	46	46	46	42¼
40⅜	26⅝	Allegheny Steel (1½)	35¾	35½	35¾	35½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	236¼	226	226	225
30¾	23	Allied Mills (.75b)	26½	26½	26½	26½
14¾	8¾	Allied Stores	14⅛	14	14¼	13⅝
86	60	Allied Stores pf (5)	84	84	84	..
66⅝	36⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	63⅝	61⅜	63⅝	60⅜
31	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	29⅜	29	29⅜	29⅜
4⅞	4⅛	Amal Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12o½	7o	Amerada (2)	98	9 1/4	96	9 1/4
75¼	43	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	74	71¾	74	72
47½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	43¾	43	43	42½
138¼	124	Am Brake S&F (o¾)	138	138	138	..
137½	115¾	Am Can (4)	124½	124¼	124½	125¼
54⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	51⅞	49⅞	51⅞	50
90	51⅝	Am Car & F pf	84	84	84	84
64½	31	Am Chain (1b)	61½	61¼	61½	60½
13⅜	7½	Am Colorotype	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	30⅜	28½	30½	28½
33	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¼	4	4	4⅛
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
51⅛	29¼	Am & For Pow pf	49	47¼	47¼	48
42¾	25	Am & For Pow 6	39⅝	39	39	38½
19¼	13	Am & For Pow 2pf	18	18	18	17¼
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18½	18½	18¾
8⅜	5⅛	Am Hide & L	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
46	32⅝	Am Hide & L pf (3)	35	34¾	34¾	35
48¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	48⅛	47¾	48	47⅝
3	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
14	9⅝	Am Int'ernational	13	12¾	12¾	13
24	16½	Am Ice pf (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	35¼	34½	35¼	34½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	21⅞
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11	11	11	11
49	27	Am Metal	45	44	44⅝	43½
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	12	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	67⅛	67	67⅛	67
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	76¼	75⅛	76¼	76¾
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22⅝
34	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	31½	29⅞	30⅞	29½
39¾	36	Am Safety Razor (2)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38¾
28¼	18	Am Seating	25⅜	25	25⅜	24½
45	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	38¼	37¾	38	38¼
93¾	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	90½	89¾	89¾	89⅝
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144¾	144¾	144¾	..
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106⅞	106	106	106
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3¶)	62½	62½	62½	62½
45¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	42⅞	41¼	42⅞	42
30	24¾	Am Stores (2)	27	27	27	27
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	55	55	54¼
145	120	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	141	141	141	..
26⅞	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
180¾	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	179½	178⅛	179½	1/8¼
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	98½	97¾	98½	97⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	100	99¼	99¼	100
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	141	141	141	141½
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (h)	14⅛	13¾	13¾	13⅝
27½	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
108¾	92¾	Am Wat Ipf (6)	105	104¼	105	..
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	8½	8	8¼	7⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3b)	56	55½	55⅞	55
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
7¾	3½	Ame Leadless	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4½
47¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	45¾	44	45¾	44½
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	83	83	83	..
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20⅜	20	20	20
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	101	101	101	101
18½	9	Andes Copper	18¾	17⅞	18½	18½
73	45⅜	Armour Ill	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong C (1½¶)	54¾	45¾	54¾	55
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14	14	14	13⅝
22⅛	8½	Artloom Corp	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	20	19⅝	19¾	19½
51½	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
88½	59	Atchison (2e)	80½	79	79	78
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105½	105½	105½	105½
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	40¾	39⅝	40½	39⅝
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	30¼	30¼	30¼	30⅝
53½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	52	52	52	53
115	108	Atl Refined pf (4)	113½	113½	113½	112½
35⅛	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	30½	29¾	30¼	29⅝
30¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	32⅜	32	32⅝	31½
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	..	..	6¾	7
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	41	41	41	..
3¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5⅛	5	5	5

—B—

6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loso (h)	5⅛	5	5	5
74	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	36	35	35K	35
5⅝	2⅜	Bald Asd (h)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	44⅞	44½	44½	45
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	112	112	112	112
73	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	67½	67½	67½	67½
34¾	21	Barber Co	26	25½	25	25
25¼	13¼	Barker Bros	23½	22½	..	..
123	82½	Barker Bros pf	119½	119½	119½	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdell A (.80)	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
20	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	20	19	19¼	18¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	23½	23½	23½	24
78¾	55	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	97	97	97	96½
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	14
32¼	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	29¼	28⅜	28⅞	28⅜
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	22½
63⅜	48	Best & Co (2½)	62¾	62¾	62¾	62⅜
76	43¾	Beth Steel	70⅞	69	706	68¾
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	18½	18½	18½	18⅞
125¼	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124¾	124¾	124¾	124½
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	48¼	47	48¼	..
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18¼	17¾	18	17½
31	18¼	Bloomingdale (.65b)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
116	77¼	Blumenthal pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	1144
31¼	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	28¾	28⅛	28¼	28⅛
43⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	43¼	44	43¼
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	42¾	42¾	42¾	..
32⅜	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	27⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	80	79½	80	80
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	14⅜
67⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg2(2¶)	..	60	58½	60
50½	41	Brigiol Rivets (2¶)	43½	43½	43½	..
58¼	40½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56	55⅝	56¼	56¼
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅛
13½	7	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	13	12¾	12⅞	12½
44½	30⅞	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	53	52½	52½	52¼
18⅜	8½	Brunswick Balke	19⅛	17¾	18	17¾
18½	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17	17	17	16⅝
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	12¼	11¾	12	11¾
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	88½
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10⅛	10	10	10
33½	20⅜	Bullard (½b)	32⅛	31⅜	32	31¼
50	11½	Bulova Watch	48½	47	48¼	48¼
34½	25	Burrough Add (.60¶)	32	31½	31½	31⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
25⅜	16½	Byers	23	22½	23	22½
84	54⅛	Byers pf	77	77	77	77
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	32	31¼	32	31¼

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	39¾	39¾	39¾	39½
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	11¾	11½	11½	11¼
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	36	36	36	35
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18½
16	10¼	Canadian Pacific	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
54½	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	53½	53½	53½	53½
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝
186	92½	Case Thresh	157	156	156	154½
84½	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	83	82¼	83	82
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26⅛	25½	26⅛	25¼
32	19	Celotex Co	29	28	29	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	29½	28½	29½	..
57	35	Central RR of NJ	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43
10⅜	6½	Century Ribbon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed (n)	12½	11⅜	12½	12¼
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	64½	64½	64½	..
26¼	19	Champion P & F (1)	25⅜	24½	24⅞	24⅞
97¼	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	95⅝	95	95⅝	95
76⅜	51	Chec & Ohio (2.80)	76	74⅞	76	74⅜
12⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
31¾	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½¶)	30½	30½	30½	30
2⅞	½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
5⅞	2¼	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4	4½	4
61⅝	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	60⅜	59½	60	58⅝
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18¾	18½	18K	18½
60½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59	59	59	59
3	1½	Chi RR I & P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5½
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
30¼	17⅜	Chicksha Co O	19½	19½	19½	..
50	25	Chile Copper (1)	47½	45	47½	45
130⅝	85½	Chrysler (6½b)	127¼	125⅝	126¾	124⅞
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¼	18	18¼	18
11⅜	4¾	City Stores	10⅜	10⅛	10½	10⅛
44⅛	22¾	Clark Equipment (1.20)	34⅜	33½	34⅝	34
47⅛	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	43½	42	43	43
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	64	64	64	63
129	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	127	127	127	..
125⅝	84	Coca Cola (2)	120¼	120¼	120¼	121½
20½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18¾	17¾	18¾	17¾
110⅞	110⅜	Collins & Aik pf cld (7)	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
63⅞	39½	Collins & Aikman (2¶)	60½	59⅛	60¼	58½
112½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	111½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	19½	19⅛	19¼	19¼
109¾	90½	Columbia G pf (A 6)	105	104¼	105	104½
103	80¾	Columbia G pf (B) (5)	99½	99½	99½	..
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	38½	37⅞	38½	37¼
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	121	121	121	120
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4¶)	69½	68⅛	69½	68⅛
119¼	100¼	Comm Credit pf (4¼)	115½	115	115½	..
84⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	80¼	79½	80	80
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	16	15⅞	15⅞	15¾
5⅞	2¼	Comwlth & Sc	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
82	59¼	Comwlth & So pf (3)	72¼	72	72¼	72
13½	7	Conde Nast Pub	13	12¾	12⅞	12½
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	34⅜	34	34½	34
15	8	Conn Ry & Lt pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
15½	8	Consol Cigar	..	15¼	14⅜	15
80	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	82	82	82	..
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
7⅞	4½	Consol Film Ind	5	4⅜	5	4⅜
20⅛	15¾	Consol Film I pf (1g)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	17½
47⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf(5)	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼
8⅝	3⅜	Consol Laundries	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
15¼	11¾	Consol Oil (.60¶)	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	⅞	⅞
26¼	15⅜	Container n (1)	21¼	20⅝	21	20½
28½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	28	26¼	27½	26⅝
3	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
106½	67¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	106½	106½	106½	106½
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	72¾	72⅛	72¾	71⅝
24⅜	17½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	22	22	22	21⅜
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	40½	40	40	40
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
38½	28½	Cont Oil (1¶)	34¼	33¼	34¼	33½
48	27	Cont Steel (2)	27½	26¾	27½	27¾
89½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	67¼	66	67½	67
82¼	63⅜	Corn Products (3)	71½	70	71	70
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	160¼	160	160¼	..
7⅜	4	Coty	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (3)	37	37	37	37
44¾	34	Crane Comn	41⅜	41	41⅜	41
35⅞	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	31½	30¾	31¼	30½
87¼	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (3)	84⅝	84	84	83½
54¼	46¼	Crown Cork pf n ww (2¼)	53½	53½	53½	53½
13⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
56⅞	28	Crucible Steel	51⅜	50	51¾	49¼
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
111	83½	Cuban Am Sug pf	103⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	21⅜	21¼	21½	21
110½	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	110	109¾	110	..
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6½
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19⅛	18½	19⅛	18⅝

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 26
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	69	69	69	..
71	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1¶)	70	70	70	70

—D—

101	52	Deere & Co	96½	94	96½	94
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅜
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	27¾	26	27¾	25½
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	48¾	48	48⅛	47½
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	10
153	128	Detroit Edison (4¶)	143½	145½	145½	145
58¾	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53	52	53	..
40½	30⅛	Diamond Match (1½¶)	32⅛	31	31⅛	32¼
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	23⅛	22½	23⅛	22¼
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	53½	53½	53½	53½
82¼	50⅜	Douglas A	74½	73½	73¾	73½
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7⅞
169⅞	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	158⅜	167½	168	167¼
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	130½	130½	130½	..
115¾	111¼	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114½	114½	114½	114½

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7½
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	173	172½	172

Business and Industry

Upward Sweep of Prices Continues in Cotton Textile Trade

Commerce and Finance

Sears Pays Extra Dividend to Cut Surtax on Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Three financial steps, two of which were taken to meet problems created by the new federal tax on undistributed earnings, were approved by the directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

These three steps included:

1. Declaration of an extra dividend of $1.75 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. Both are payable on Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 6. It was indicated that another extra dividend of similar amount would be distributed before the close of the current fiscal year on Jan. 31, 1937.

2. Sale of about 625,000 shares of capital stock to present stockholders and employees at not less than $60 a share to provide additional working capital.

3. Distribution of about $1,500,000 to employees as a special "jubilee" wage bonus. The employees will receive from one-half week to two weeks' pay, depending on length of service, as a bonus. The payment will be made in the week ending Dec. 17.

Another Dividend Soon

In making the announcement of the extra dividend, Gen. R. E. Wood, president, said that another extra dividend would be paid about the middle of January.

"This extra dividend," he said, "represents approximately one half of the estimated amount of extra dividends which will be payable during the fiscal year, based upon information available at this time. About the middle of December the directors will meet again. At that time a more accurate estimate of the earnings for the fiscal year can be made than is possible at present, and directors will then determine and declare the balance of the extra dividends."

General Wood, in a letter to stockholders announcing a special meeting on Nov. 27 to approve the financing steps, explained that the large extra dividends were being paid because of the new surplus earnings tax.

Heavy Inventories

He said that inventories were $60,000,000 larger than four years ago and that increased capital was necessary to carry on the business. He estimated sales for this year at more than $500,000,000.

General Wood said that the total dividends to be paid this year will be the largest in the history of the company. If the final extra distribution is $1.75 a share, the total for the 1936 fiscal year will be $5.50, including the $2 regular payment.

The action of the Sears company is in contrast to that of Montgomery Ward & Co., its competitor. Sewell L. Avery, president of the Ward company, recently criticized the new revenue act in his semi-annual report to stockholders. He announced that the company had set aside $1,000,000 from earnings to meet the new tax.

Foreign Producers Raise Copper Output

LONDON (AP)—The copper restriction committee announced that, effective Nov. 1, production will be raised from 85 per cent of agreed standard output to 95 per cent.

(The copper production restriction agreement, reached two years ago, does not apply to American production, although several American companies are affected through operations in Chile, Mexico and Canada. The agreement applies to European, African, South American and Canadian production.)

Three weeks ago production, under the restriction agreement, was stepped up from 80 per cent to 85 per cent of the agreed normal.

Quebec Clothing Workers To Receive Wage Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Wage increases ranging from 5 to 20 per cent and affecting 7600 men's and boys' clothing workers in the Province of Quebec will become effective Jan. 1, 1937, with renewal of the Arcand Law agreement governing that industry.

This marks the first time in the history of the industry on this continent, that all employers and all workers in a trade have combined unanimously for the purpose of stabilization and co-operation toward prosperity. All nonunion shops in the Province have joined with unionized plants and have adopted uniform wage scales.

In Montreal, the increases take effect, Nov. 1, 1936, in shops of the Associated Clothing Manufacturers of the Province of Quebec, which has separate contractual relationship with the Amalgamated Workers of America.

A small proportion of workers who have been found to be badly underpaid have been awarded a 20 per cent increase.

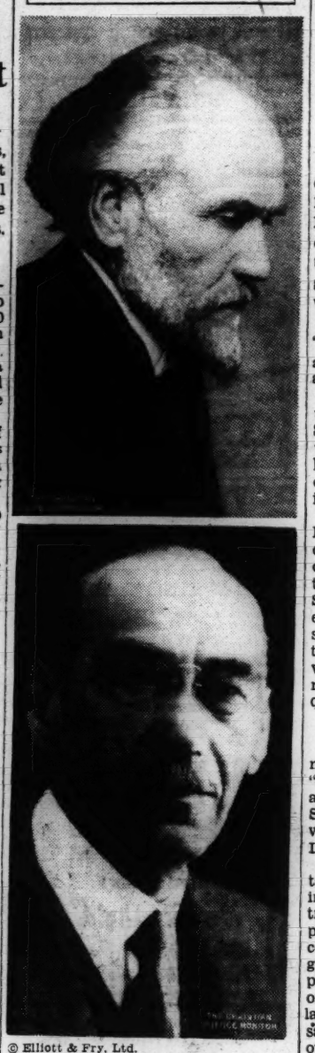
Australian Wool Season Opens With Strong Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—With more than the customary fuss and flurry, the 1936-37 Australian wool-selling season opened here in an atmosphere of anxiety which was dispelled by the market results. Japanese wool men had decided not to compete, as retaliation for Australia's recent tariff action against Japanese goods, but strong buying on account of Yorkshire and the Continent (particularly Germany and France) gave a bright opening to the sales.

The Japanese, although not bidding, were present in large numbers at the sales, and despite their silence the market showed recovery on the reduced figures ruling at the sales which closed the Sydney season in June. The gratifying result was enhanced by the fact that the wool was not of a highly attractive nature, the bulk of it showing dust and more or less vegetable fault.

Differ on Gold



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Prof. Gustav Cassel
Top—Noted Swedish Economist

Sir Henry Strakosch
Bottom—British Financial Expert

Chile Orders Three Freighters From Danish Shipyards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—After receiving assurances of government assistance in the modernization of its fleet, the South American Steamship Company, of Valparaiso, has placed orders with Danish builders for three oil-burning freighters of 5800 tons each. The new ships will be equipped with cold storage for the transport of fruit to the United States and Europe. The Danish contractors have promised rapid delivery, the first for August, the second in October and the third in December, 1937. Each will have accommodation for 30 first- and 130 third-class passengers.

The cost of the three ships will be $2,500,000, of which $1,750,000 has been deposited in Europe, representing the insurance collected for two recently-lost units of the company's fleet. To cover the balance there has been an extra issue of share capital. The Bank of Chile took up $300,000 and the remainder has been supplied by the Government through the Agricultural Export Board. This board has been instrumental in developing Chile's fruit exports by increasing refrigerating facilities in Valparaiso and Talcahuano ports. It has been accumulating funds to encourage similar facilities on national ships.

The Interoceanic Navigation Company, another national shipping concern, is investing $1,000,000 in the purchase of three English steamships now in service. These are already equipped with facilities for meat and fruit transportation. They will be operated on the Atlantic and Pacific coastal routes and also the New York run. The Government has been approached to provide the corresponding sterling exchange for the purchase.

The Alessandri Government announced that it would lend its wholehearted assistance to develop the national mercantile marine. Subsidies totaling $2,000,000 already have been voted.

World Prune Crop Smaller Due Largely to U. S. Drop

WASHINGTON—The 1936 world prune crop is estimated at 24 per cent less than the record crop of 1935, but about 5 per cent greater than the average for the six years 1929-34, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Present indications are that the world crop of prunes will amount to 252,000 short tons, compared with 330,000 tons in 1935 and with the 1929-34 average of 240,000 tons. This estimate covers the five important commercial-producing countries—United States, Yugoslavia, France, Bulgaria and Roumania.

„The chief reason for reduction in the 1936 world crop is the frost damage to the crop in the United States. The American crop is now estimated at only 182,000 tons, compared with 298,000 tons last year and with the 1929-34 average of 213,000 tons. The commercial crop in Europe, however, is estimated at 70,000 tons, compared with 33,000 tons last year and with the 1929-34 average of 27,000 tons.

Dembinsky Purchases Englander Spring Bed Co.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Abe Dembinsky, Inc., furniture manufacturers, announced the purchase of the Englander Spring Bed Company of Brooklyn.

The Englander firm's assets were placed at $1,000,000. It has branches in Boston and Chicago.

Professors Cassel And Strakosch At Variance on Gold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two economists, both of wide European reputation—viz. Professors Gustav Cassel and Sir Henry Strakosch—have been discussing here from different angles the still burning question of whether gold ought to be restored as the world's standard of value.

Professor Gustav Cassel says "No." Sir Henry Strakosch approves a gold standard but only eventually and in a modified form.

Professor Cassel takes his stand upon the recent experiences of Sweden, a country now leading the world in trade recovery, a lead which he claims is in large measure associated with the fact that it has cut its currency loose from gold.

Sir Henry Strakosch differs from Professor Cassel in holding that no one factor should be given predominance in the search for means to the restoration of world prosperity. Sir Henry, indeed, while advocating eventual restoration of a gold standard of a less cramping kind than that which has hitherto existed would work also for raising commodity prices and for reducing quotas, tariffs, and exchange control.

Cassel's Money View

Professor Cassel develops his arguments in the current issue of the "Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget," a quarterly magazine. Sir Henry Strakosch has given publicity to his views in a lecture at the Insurance Institute here.

Professor Cassel claims that monetary policy has been the main factor in determining how different countries have emerged from the recent period of trade depression. "Those countries which have abandoned the gold standard and whose monetary policy has aimed at the stabilization of the general level of prices, with latitude for a moderate rise of wholesale prices," he goes on to say, "have overcome the crisis with comparative rapidity and are now, broadly speaking, showing a favorable economic development.

On the other hand, those countries which have adhered to the gold standard and have thus been confronted with the necessity of a continuous deflation, or at any rate with the menace of such deflation, have been hardest hit by the crisis and have not yet succeeded in overcoming it. The attempts made in these latter countries to check the crisis by a policy of expansion have proved to be in hopeless conflict with their monetary policy. This comparison makes it evident that the crisis was essentially of a monetary character, being due to radical faults in the international monetary system and especially to its dependence on gold.

Cost of Living Factor

"When Sweden in September, 1931, abandoned the gold standard, the Swedish krona was not left to take care of itself. The gold standard was in fact replaced by another standard of monetary policy, namely by the maintenance of a fixed internal purchasing power for the krona.

"This program was subsequently elaborated by laying down the policy that a certain rise of wholesale prices from the bottom level of the crisis was desirable, but that this rise should not entail any appreciable increase in the cost of living. This program has been scrupulously carried out and, according as it has been effectuated, has gained the increasing confidence of the public.

"The business world has overcome its fear of a continued fall of prices of a deflation character, and has at the same time become convinced that the Swedish krona has acquired a stability excuding any adventurous schemes of inflation. This confidence in the national monetary system is without the least doubt the fundamental factor in Sweden's economic prosperity."

Professor Cassel also says that Swedish government intervention in the form of provision for public works has been only of secondary importance though it has stimulated the velocity of the circulation of means of payment.

Strakosch Disagrees

Sir Henry Strakosch holds differently. Summarizing his arguments, he said, "A tolerable measure of exchange stability was a necessary prerequisite for the restoration of international trade; that prohibitions, quotas, exchange control and excessive tariff barriers ought to be abolished; that exchanges could not be stabilized until international economic equilibrium in the countries concerned was established on firm foundations; that while the sterling countries had already more or less established economic equilibrium by devaluation, the devaluation undertaken by the late gold bloc countries had still to be tested in actual practice; . . . that the margin in the gold value of the various currencies which had been provided for in the devaluation plans of the late gold bloc countries was desirable at least for the time being; . . . that when equilibrium was restored in the principal countries of the world a return to an international gold standard—not in its old rigid form, but on a more elastic basis—was desirable and natural."

Financial Advertising In N. Y. C. at 5-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The volume of financial advertising in the nine leading New York City newspapers for the nine months ended Sept. 30, was the largest for any corresponding previous period since 1931, amounting to 8,358,668 lines, according to a survey just completed by Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc.

The figures for 1936 represent an increase of 24 per cent over the linage for the first nine months of 1935, an increase of 32 per cent over 1934, 32 per cent over 1933, 4 per cent over 1932 and a decrease of 33 per cent from 1931.

Business Must Walk Warily Under Robinson-Patman Act

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Robinson-Patman Act has, as its author stated recently, three sets of teeth—the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice, and the power of third-party firms to obtain triple damages in court on proved cases of damaging and unjustified price discrimination.

Even before the Patman Act was placed on its shoulders, the facilities of the Federal Trade Commission were taxed to carry out its duties in the administration of the Clayton Act and the Trade Commission Act. The comission is falling far behind on its docket of fair competition cases, involving false and misleading advertising, misbranding, and other types of misrepresentation. Over a thousand of these are now pending, requests for inquiries and complaints are increasing, apart from those filed under the RPA.

Appropriations have been considerably curtailed in recent years, being cut to $1,700,000 in 1936 and $1,430,000,000 in the current fiscal year. The time required by the Goodyear case indicates the size of the commission's assignment.

Cases Long Drawn Out

Formal complaint against the Goodyear-Sears tire deal was first made by the commission in October, 1933, under the Clayton Act. The hearing ran from Jan. 15, 1934, to March 18, 1935, and took 25,000 pages of testimony from 398 witnesses. The examiner took until Sept. 4, 1935, in handing down his report and the commission took until March 5, 1936, in handing down its ruling. A month after the President signed the Robinson-Patman Act, Goodyear canceled the contract on the sole count of the new law. Later indictments, however, were that labor troubles had something to do with the cancellation and it is also surmised that Firestone propaganda may have contributed.

In any case the FTC is said to have at present only 154 attorneys on its staff, engaged in August on litigation in at least four different Federal Appeals courts, while the Department of Justice is reported to have only 30 attorneys available for anti-trust work, $435,000, and not over ten agents. The effect of the FTC's authority is therefore somewhat like that of the presence of a baby shark at a large bathing beath. The more courageous swimmers will largely ignore the risk, the others take great precautions to avoid the triple set of teeth.

Construes Powers Broadly

Despite the unwillingness of Congress to pay for the industrial policing it legislates, the commission is obviously, like the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, taking the largest possible view of its duties. This is indicated by the five show-cause orders issued on Oct. 2 under the Robinson-Patman Act, which demand explanation for quantity discounts which, instead of being obviously extreme and questionable, are of an orthodox nature hitherto generally considered fair and ethical. The leeway in interpretation of the act, which its uncertainties leave to the commission, is very large, but it is now evident that the commission will construe very broadly its authority to question price schedules. While the law originated in the grocery trade and was aimed at chains buying from manufacturers, the Oct. 2 orders were not aimed at chain buying, and one of them was served on a tile company.

The commission has also indicated that it will give an almost fantastically broad interpretation to the interstate commerce clause in its enforcement policy. In an Aug. 13 Washington conference with members of the trade, to which reporters were not admitted, commission officials were reported to have said that if Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, advertised a box of soap in a Chicago paper, and this paper was read by a consumer in Indiana, the goods would be interstate commerce even if the customer went to Chicago and bought the soap at Marshall Field's store.

Self-Policing Necessary

In addition, the commission is reported to be expanding its work in the field of trade practice conferences, interest in which has increased in recent months. In addition, it is reported more active in investigating trade association practices. The citation this month of two important groups of manufacturers, the automobile equipment and the electrical equipment makers, for continuing agreements entered into under the NRA also indicates the way in which the commission is interpreting its duties. The Department of Justice is also reported active in anti-trust work.

One possibility is that the difficulty of the commission in keeping all these activities going may lead to a considerable reliance upon trade associations. Thus, for example, the re? cent fair trade practice agreement of the cotton converting industry includes a clause making price discrimination as defined in the RPA an unfair trade practice. The immense variety of price formulas in different industries may lead, as in the case of the NRA, to a necessary reliance as far as possible on a self-policing of commercial groups through fair trade practice agreements.

RPA—Anti-Trust Acts

On the other hand, the stringent attitude of the commission in recent weeks is reported to have caused some recent dissatisfaction with these agreements. Moreover, a waning interest in trade proposals to improve the level of competition is reported by many trade association officials, particularly those organized during the depression. Interest in trade association work is normally keenest when business is declining and competition most ruthless. When business picks up, member firms still pay their dues but take less active interest, except in those functions of the associations which consist in providing statistical services, legislative interpretations, and the like.

Moreover, there is some apprehension among business men lest trade association efforts to help enforcement of RPA may run afoul of the anti-trust acts. The primary purpose of the RPA is to prevent certain kinds of price cutting, while that of the Clayton Act and the other anti-trust laws is to prevent certain kinds of price maintenance.

If competitors in an industry agree to treat customers in a uniform manner so as to avoid violating RPA, they may run afoul of the Supreme Court's ruling in the Sugar Institute case, that agreements providing for uniformity with regard to a number of selling practices are illegal. One clause in the RPA justifies discounts granted for competitive self-protection, necessitating agreements to eliminate such discounts if the law is not to fall through the gaps in its own terms, but the field for such agreements is made very narrow by the present anti-trust laws.

The loaf-cheese price schedules of Kraft-Phenix which the commission cited as potentially illegal under the RPA were in part as follows:

Lots of 30-159 lbs.,	1c lb. discount*
Lots of 150-749 lbs.,	2c lb. discount*
Lots of 750 + lbs.,	2½c lb. discount*

*Below the price for lots of 5-25 pounds.

It must be obvious from this that a tremendous number of the most hitherto harmless looking price schedules are now under suspicion of illegality, and timid purchasing and sales managers will hereafter be in constant worry over the law, particularly since the commission does not give out interpretations. On the other hand it must be evident that the commission is far too underpaid and overworked to attain its obvious ambition of riding fence on the whole field of commercial price-making.

Makers of commercial price policies will not, however, be much cheered by the latter fact, because third parties, like the "Henderson Company" in the mock trial last week at New York, may find it possible to take their charges directly into the courts. Hence the course of the RPA, like the NRA and the other modern business policing programs, will ultimately be determined by the courts.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.120 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills, dated Oct. 28, 1936, and maturing July 28, 1937, which were offered Oct. 23, averaged about 0.120 per cent. Tenders of $176,251,000 were made and $50,159,000 accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.916, equivalent to a rate of about 0.111 per cent, to 99.907, equivalent to a rate of about 0.123 per cent, on a bank discount basis.

Most Cloth Mills Sold Out Through Balance of Year

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 27—Primary cotton goods markets continued strong and active during the past week or 10 days despite the hectic buying of the past six weeks. Prices advanced sharply even from the previous week's peak figures.

Buyers tried in vain to resist the upward sweep of values, warning that quotations are getting to levels that will arouse stiff consumer resistance when they reach the retail counters.

Strong Call for Spots

The struggle for quick goods produced a very strong demand for spots and quick shipments on almost all constructions. Mills have found their output so solidly sold through the close of the year and are being pressed so hard by their customers for deliveries according to the sale contracts, that they are able to offer practically nothing before December and few can offer any further goods for delivery before the close of the year.

Buyers have been compelled to rely for quick goods on second-hand purchases and have had to pay whatever was asked. Both first and second hands, being aware of the squeeze, boosted their quotations for quick goods to fancy figures and usually got them.

Market attention centered again this week on print cloths, which were bought actively for deliveries running well into the second quarter of 1937. Mills that had formerly declined to sell so far ahead yielded this week to the business offered and accepted spring business at the curren tmarket. Sheetings also proved sharply active and sold actively at rising prices for deliveries running through the first three or four months of the new year.

Broadcloths Scarce

Carded broadcloths showed heavy trading during the week with real scarcity evident in the near-by deliveries. On the 80x60s, actual spots could not be had in the first hands at any price, but second hands moved some limited quick yardage at 7¼ cents, with first hands holding December deliveries at that figure and January-February shipments an eighth less.

The standard print cloth constructions have been moving for 9¼ cents for December-January deliveries of the 4 yard 80 squares, while March goods could be had at 9 cents flat. On 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s, the spot price was 8½ cents, while November goods brought 8¼ cents, and December deliveries at 8⅛, with January moving at 8 cents.

Heavier constructions, such as drills, osnaburgs and twills were moving in good volume at fancy prices, and were not readily available even at these high figures. The three and four leaf twills were moving at 8⅝ cents for 39 inch 4 yard 68x76s, and some getting 8¾ cents.

Fine Goods Also Active

In the fine goods division there was great activity in combed lawns which soared rapidly in price. The 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s brought 9¼ cents for deliveries beyond the end of the year, and near-by deliveries were practically unobtainable at any price. Wide lawns were also moving at gradually rising prices.

On combed broadcloths, in which a very active business was done, sales were put through on the 128x68s and on the 136x60s at 12 to 12¼ cents for 1937 shipments.

There was sharp trading in dimities, in organdies, and in combed voiles, particularly those made of Pima cotton. Slub yarn broadcloths sold well and some business also was done in piques.

Fancies were very much in demand at almost any prices the seller cared to name, but very few mills would offer much in this type of goods for delivery before second quarter 1937, and few cared to sell that far ahead.

News Notes—Central America

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

United States-Latin American Trade—The total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American republics, during the fiscal year ended June 1936, amounted to $856,920,000. The figure for the preceding fiscal year was $759,510,000, showing an increase in 1936 of 12.8 per cent. Imports, amounting to $428,327,000 in 1935 and $493,639,000 in 1936, registered an increase of 15.2 per cent. Exports increased from $331,183,000 in 1935 to $363,281,000 in 1936, indicating a gain of 9.7 per cent.

Mexican Aviation—Civil aviation in Mexico has made notable progress in recent years. From 1929 to 1935, the number of companies operating air lines in the Republic increased from 5 to 16, while the number of civil planes registered increased from 21 to 57. In 1934, there were 289 landing fields in Mexico of which 256 were civil. The number of passengers carried advanced from 12,366 in 1929 to 60,493 in 1935.

Tractor Offsets Strike—An American-made diesel tractor recently provided the power for publishing a daily newspaper in Mexico City when the employees of the local light and power company went on strike. This unusual service rendered by the American-made tractor enhanced its already growing popularity in Mexico.

Corn Starch Substitutes—A Mexican corporation owned and controlled by American interests is now manufacturing a corn starch to be used as a sizing agent or filler in the paper and textile industries. For many years potato starch has been imported into Mexico in fairly large quantities for use largely in the paper and textile industries. The company is expected to turn out as much of the product as the market will absorb and undoubtedly at a price more than competitive with potato starch.

Panama Leather Imports—Panama offers a relatively good market for United States tanners except for sole leather which is supplied from domestic sources. Total leather imports into Panama markets during 1935 were valued at $110,321, an increase of 14 per cent over 1934.

Panama Motor Imports—Approximately $250,000 worth of new passenger cars, all but two of which can be identified as of American manufacture, were imported into Panama during the first six months of 1936. Dealers still have sizable orders pending for future delivery of automobiles sold during first half of this year. The market is almost solely for American-made cars. Only an occasional car of foreign make is imported. There were 408 new passenger cars and 249 used cars imported during the first semester this year.

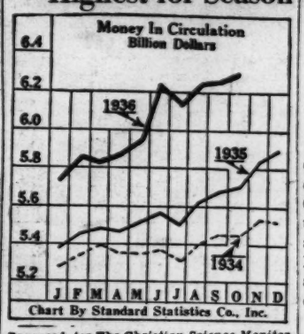
Guatemala Has Community Tractor—The Guatemalan Government is aiding the farmers of that country by means of a tractor equipped with plows and other accessories that it rents out at a nominal rate. The equipment has been well received by the farmers, particularly in view of the increased cost of manual labor. An expert is in charge of the running of the machine and it is reported that the land which has been prepared with it is in excellent condition and that the results have been highly satisfactory.

Guatemala "Coney Island"—Guatemala City is going to have an amusement park of the Coney Island type. The first shipment of equipment for the enterprise purchased in the United States has already arrived in the Central American capital. The new park is to be officially opened in conjunction with the annual Fair which will be inaugurated Nov. 15. The cost of the equipment amounts to approximately $70,000.

Cuban Sugar Exports—Exports of raw sugar from Cuba in the first nine months of the current year totaled 2,157,431 long tons, compared with 2,154,063 tons in the like period of 1935. Shipments to the United States aggregated 1,411,642 tons in the 1936 period, against 1,464,315 tons in the January-September period of 1935. The stock of sugar in Cuba on Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to 877,018 long tons, compared with 1,013,748 tons in the same date of the preceding year.

Cuban Foreign Trade—Cuba's foreign trade continued to expand during the first half of 1936. Imports were valued at $52,048,000, with exports totaling $95,623,000, representing gains of 7.5 per cent and 44.4 per cent, respectively, compared with the first six months of 1935. Of the total Cuban exports, the United States accounted for $80,256,000, or 83.9 per cent, this year, compared with $55,744,000, or 84.2 per cent, during the first half of 1935.

Money in Circulation Highest for Season



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS OF Oct. 14, money in circulation totaled $6,316,000,000, compared with $5,696,000,000 a year ago.

The amount of money in use is at the highest level on record for this season, exceeding 1929 by some 25 per cent.

A further increase is expected in the Christmas shopping season.

Christmas Club Deposits in 1936 Total $43,863,809

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Record savings for holiday purchases were reported by the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks in an announcement that $43,863,809 would be distributed to Christmas Club members during the next few weeks.

The total savings this year, to be distributed among 1,063,509 persons, represented a gain of $6,048,586 over the totals of 1935, with the average account amount to $41.24, or $1.29 more than last year, the association said.

Christmas Club savers in New York owned $18,618,651 of the accounts, and were followed closely by Massachusetts savers, who reported $11,500,000. Connecticut came next with $4,335,489, followed by New Jersey with $2,372,119; Pennsylvania with $2,227,000; Maryland with $1,703,250, and Maine with $1,002,208.

Washington Payrolls Near 1929 Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Industrial pay rolls, average hourly wages and working hours are rapidly approaching the 1929 average in the State of Washington, E. Pat Kelly, director of labor and industries, reports.

In almost every instance wages, working hours and pay rolls exceed the 1933 averages, Mr. Kelly says. The extent of recovery in workers' wages from the depression depth of 1933 is shown in the fact that over all industry in the State, the average hourly wage has returned to 95.6 per cent of what it was in 1929.

The average hourly wage in all industries in Washington for the first six months of 1929 was approximately 66 cents, compared with 46 cents in 1933. From this low mark the average for the like period of 1936 has risen to better than 63 cents an hour.

The number of hours worked during the first half period of 1936 still is short of the peak year, being 175,672,879, compared with 210,125,640 for 1929. The 1936 total, however, is 60,454,995 hours more than the 1933 first six months figure.

Industry's pay rolls, totaling $110,962,618 for the first six months of this year, although more than $27,000,000 short of the 1929 total, were $56,956,656 above the first six months of 1933.

Germany Shipping More Musical Instruments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Exports of musical instruments from Germany registered an appreciable advance in the first half of this year compared with the corresponding period of 1935, according to a report from Dresden to the Commerce Department. Shipments abroad from Germany under this classification in the January-June period of 1936 were valued at $4,656,000 compared with $3,779,000 in the first half of last year, it was stated.

Increased foreign demand for German accordions accounted for the greater part of the 1936 increase, it is pointed out. Exports of this item increased from a value of $938,000 in the 1935 half year to $1,504,000 in the period under review. Great Britain is the largest purchaser of German accordions and increased consignments to this market accounted for the largest part of the increased exports in the current year.

The United States is the outstanding foreign market for German string instruments and is also an important purchaser of wind instruments, mouth organs and accordions, the report shows.

General Motors Net for Quarter Best Since 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of the General Motors Corporation for the quarter ended Sept. 30 totaled $34,626,078, equal to 75 cents a share on the average number of common shares outstanding. This is the largest profit for the third quarter since 1929, when net was $79,266,639, or $1.58 a share of common.

Net for the Sept. 30, 1935, quarter was $30,753,088 or 66 cents a share, while in the June 30, 1936, quarter earnings were $88,108,372 or $2 a share. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, net earnings totaled $175,198,624, equal to $3.92 a share on the common stock, the largest profit shown for a nine-months' period since 1929 and comparing with $2.51 a share in the first nine months last year. Net for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 last was equal to $5.10 a share on the common.

Nine Months' Earnings

The announcement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president, said, in part:

"For the first nine months of 1936 net earnings available for dividends amounted to $175,198,624, compared with net earnings of $114,482,926 for the first nine months of 1935. After deducting dividends of $6,883,665 on the preferred stock, there remains $168,314,959, being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding, which compares with earnings on the common stock of $107,599,261 for the first nine months of 1935.

"Net earnings available for dividends for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $227,942,208. After deducting dividends of $9,178,220 on the preferred stock, there remains $218,763,988, being the amount earned on the common shares outstanding during the period.

"No provision has been made for the federal surtax imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936 on any undistributed profits accruing after Jan. 1, 1936.

Sales Total $1,392,769,535

"Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities at Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $284,397,262, compared with $219,802,942 at Sept. 30, 1935, and $199,435,633 at Dec. 31, 1935. Net working capital at Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $336,636,390, compared with $314,135,092 at Sept. 30, 1935, and $319,961,219 at Dec. 31, 1935.

"Net sales of General Motors Corporation, excluding interdivisional transactions, for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $261,233,445, compared with $236,641,933 for the third quarter of last year. Net sales for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $1,068,653,947, compared with $831,525,923 for the corresponding period of 1935.

"Net sales of General Motors Corporation, excluding interdivisional transactions, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936, amounted to $1,392,769,535."

1936 Turkey Crop Biggest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The turkey crop this year is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to be the biggest on record—approximately 20,000,000 turkeys. This is a third larger than last year's production of about 15,000,000 turkeys, and compares with preceding record crops of nearly 19,000,000 birds in 1932 and 1933.

The bureau pointed out, however, that many birds which go to market this year will be younger and lighter weight on account of the short feed situation resulting from the drought. An increased demand for turkeys was forecast owing to the somewhat smaller supply of other meats in prospect and to increased buying power of consumers.

Production increases were reported by the bureau for all major commercial regions, with the largest increases in North Central and South Central States which normally produce about 60 per cent of the total turkey crop. There was a small decrease in the South Atlantic region.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Cooney Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

General Classified

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE annual meeting for the election of directors and clerk of the corporation and transaction of such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the bank on November 9th at 4:30 P. M. Polls open from 3 to 4:30 P. M. SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE BANK, 44 Bromfield St., Boston.

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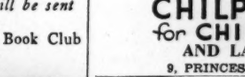

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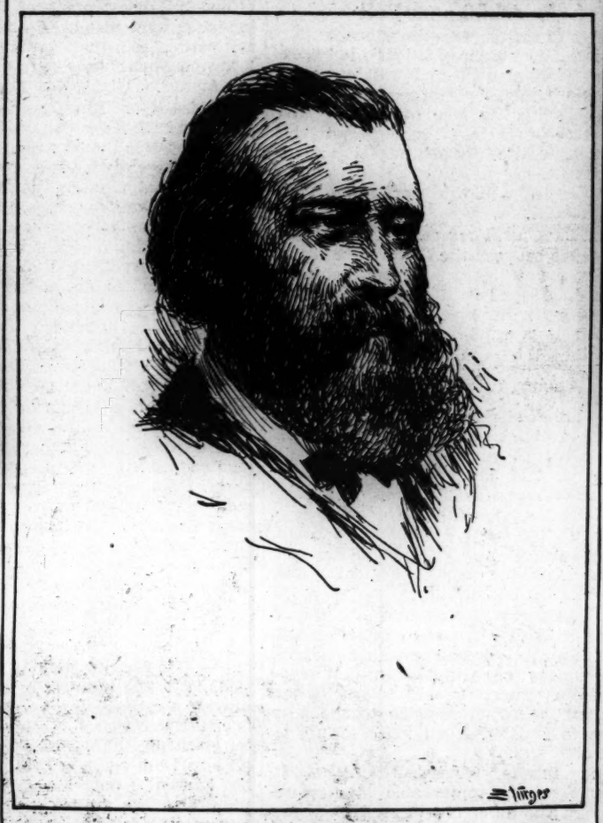
Nature's Own Pillars on the Irish Coast

Lines About Leaders—41



By a Staff Artist

Jean François Millet

(1814-1875)

FRANÇOIS MILLET was a painter of the nineteenth century.
Before him, peasants had been held unfit subjects for art.
With him, the dignity of field labor was brought to light.
He was born in a small hamlet near Cherbourg in Normandy.
As a child, all his impressions proved of a serious nature.
Some old engravings in a Bible moved him to take up a pencil.
Once the father asked his boys what career they would choose.
I mean to make pictures of men, said François as his turn came.
But times were hard, and all hands seemed needed on the farm.
As the eldest son of the family, François had to leave school.
He plowed the ground, sowed the grain, reaped the harvest.

AN OLD peasant passed the house at sunset in those days.
Once François seized a crayon and sketched him on the wall.
It was so much like the man that everybody recognized him.
Father Millet, deeply moved, pondered over the situation.
"My boy," he said, "I see that the idea has taken hold of you.
You'd better learn that trade, which is said to be so fine."
And they were soon on their way to Cherbourg to see a master.
A year later François won a prize which paid his fare to Paris.
He found his way to the Louvre and began copying the masters.

"WHY don't you go to an 'atelier'?" asked a fellow worker.
Because I am unable to pay the fees, replied the young man.
"Never mind," retorted the friend, "I'll see to that."
Thus it was that Millet entered the famous studio of Delaroche.
Yet his little savings had gone, he must earn his living.
He would draw figures of peasants at work in the fields.
A man mowing or reaping the harvest was a fine action, indeed.
But the artist forgot about fashion, tradition and routine.
Nobody cared for his peasants; people wanted their portraits.
So Millet began painting pastels at 20 cents each.

IN 1845 he married, and the struggle became more grievous.
Clustered in a tiny garret, the family lived on bread alone.
Finally Millet's whole being rose up against such distress.
Coming home on a dark winter evening, he said to his wife:
If you consent, I will paint no more of those cheap pastels;
Life may be harder, but I shall do what I have long dreamed of.
Supported by his wife, the artist then entered a new course.
He worked steadily on a picture which he called "Haymakers."
A month later the Government was purchasing it for $200.
The next day Millet set off in the diligence to Fontainebleau.
In sight of the forest, he rushed about in a frenzy of delight.
A winding path led him into the little village of Barbizon.
The spot struck his fancy so much that he settled there.

THE first page in Millet's epic of labor was *The Sower.*
Exhibited in 1850, the picture soon found its way to America.
Then came *The Shepherdess,* and the greatly famed *Angelus.*
As a colorist, François Millet never rose to the first rank.
But he could put a world of thought into individual action.
He painted the peasants of France exactly as he beheld them.
Beauty is truth—le beau c'est le vrat—he often declared.
This understanding provided the substance for his success.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Mendenhall Glacier, Alaska

Monitor Camera Club From Betty Adler, Milwaukee

A Glacier Is Transformed Into Icy Waters

Worth Knowing

TRUITS AND VEGETABLES KEEP LONGER IF PICKED IN THE EARLY MORNING

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Fun With Antonyms

AND now for the antonyms again. The correct antonym for word No. 1 has been checked. Try matching the remaining words with correct antonyms in the same manner:

1	identical	stationary	
2	co-ordinate	anomalous	
3	extensive	opposite	1
4	united	posterior	
5	plenary	disparate	
6	regular	salebrous	
7	anterior	obedient	
8	glabrous	incomplete	
9	mobile	segregated	
10	refractory	atomic	

2. Letter Changing

WHATEVER you may NEED you shall certainly HAVE, suggests a Chicago reader who offers the change in 8 moves. Change only one letter at a time, make no transpositions, and form an acceptable word each time.

3. For Mathematical Fans

HERE'S another shared by puzzlelistic friends in Roxbury, Conn., and one which should prove loads of fun for the mathematicians. Write an expression for the value of the numbers 0 to 20, inclusive, using only four 4's, together with any legitimate mathematical symbols of operation. Thus, 44/4—4 equals 7. There are several possible ways for each number.

44. Phonetic Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is shared by a Kerhonkson, N. Y., reader. The letters below, in their present position, represent phonetically an 8-letter word. The line below gives a clue:

C

B D

An interesting part of the kitchen.

5. Cryptogram

IN THESE days of political speechmaking, it might be well for all candidates to heed the words of that well-known orator, Patrick Henry. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

THTEMONYIR AOYBCF YB FC-GYHEX JORX KOBBHI MOXI; ILO HBMR THTEMONYIR HQ GOMEC YX THTEMONYIR SOXCF HB GYNIEC.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Brevities

London Opinion: Several shop windows in a London suburb have been scratched with a diamond. One theory is that the damage was caused by a skeptical young lady who has been testing her engagement ring.

Punch: Eddie Cantor earns 20 times as much as a cabinet minister. The question is—does this mean that he is considered to be just as funny as 20 cabinet ministers, or 20 times as funny as one?

Portland Oregonian: When a car was hoisted from a Massachusetts river, the owner got in, stepped on the starter and was off like a shot. There must be neater ways of refilling a battery.

Children's Corner

When Biddy Went to School

THIS is the story of a hen that followed a little boy to school, a wee, small hen named "Biddy" and a little boy named "Tommy."

Tommy heard the farmer tell Grandma, one spring morning: "That white hen is on the nest again. If I had any setting eggs, I'd put them under her, but I haven't one on the place."

Tommy didn't wait to hear anything more. He ran to the kitchen and asked Aunt Ella to give him an egg. Then he went right to the nest where the white hen sat. Very gently, the little boy slipped the egg into the box and before he could count "One, two . . .," the white hen had rolled the egg under her feathers.

A few days later, the farmer told Grandma that the old hen really had an egg in her nest and he wasn't going to disturb her.

Tommy didn't disturb her, either, and before very long a little chick was hatched from the egg. The little chicken soon learned to know Tommy's voice and would run to him. It followed him even into the kitchen.

When summer was over, Biddy was quite a fine looking chicken with her shining black feathers. She always followed Tommy to the gate as he left for school. Tommy used to lift Biddy onto the gate post and leave her there to watch him.

One day Tommy was late. The school bell started ringing and Tommy began to run. As he did so, people on the street began to laugh. What do you think they were laughing at? The little black hen had followed Tommy and when Tommy began to run, the chicken began to fly, hop, and fly, trying to catch up with him.

Tommy looked behind him to see what was so funny, and then he stopped in dismay. Biddy flew onto his shoulder. What should he do? What could he do?

Quickly he shoved the little hen under his sweater and ran for school. He reached his seat just in time. He thought no one noticed him as he quickly transferred Biddy from his sweater into his desk.

Now, Biddy was used to keeping quiet and everything might have been all right if the teacher hadn't said, "Children, let's put our desks in order, the very first thing."

Up went all the desk covers, that is, all but one. Poor little Tommy wondered what to do, and then he did a very wise thing. He went right to the teacher and told her about Biddy.

The teacher said she would like to see Tommy's pet hen and when Tommy carried Biddy up to her desk, there was great excitement in the room.

After that, all the children wanted to bring their pets to school, so it was decided to have a pet show in the fall when all the children's pets could be admired.

And everyone petted the little hen and said "Thank you" to Tommy for bringing Biddy to school.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Biddy Ran Fast Behind Him

Daily Anecdote

Perpetuating a Gift

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE in France, Benjamin Franklin one day received a letter from a fellow-American in distress, asking him for money so that he might return to his native country.

In reply Franklin sent the man 10 louis, telling him that this money was not a gift to him but a loan. He instructed him that after having established himself in some occupation in his own country, should he find an honest man in the same distressed condition as himself, give him the same sum of money, and charge him also to do the same to another, etc. In this way the debt to each other, would be canceled.

"I am not rich enough to do much," wrote Franklin, "therefore, I must employ these methods for accomplishing the greatest good with little money."

In Lighter Vein

Mm-m!

The teacher was hearing the youthful class in mathematics.

"Now," she said, "in order to subtract, things have to be in the same denomination. For instance, we couldn't take three pears from four peaches, nor eight horses from ten cats. Do you understand?"

There was assent from the majority of pupils. One little boy in the rear raised a timid hand.

"Well, Bobby, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Please, teacher," said Bobby, "couldn't you take three quarts of milk from two cows?"

Not for Him!

Workmen were making repairs on the wires of the schoolhouse one Saturday, when a little chap wandered in. "What are you doing?" he asked.

"Installing an electric switch," said a workman.

"I don't care," returned the lad. "We've moved away, and I don't go to this school any more."

Modern Mary

Mary had a little lamb,
Also a little beef;
The reason Mary had so much
Was, she was on relief.
—*Galveston Weekly Advertiser.*

The Cat Fancier Knows

Dog Fancier: "A dog will stay with a fellow when he hasn't got a cent."

Cat Fancier: "Yeah, and so will a bill collector!"

—Answers

"Your chest ain't big enough for an air-liner. You'll have to be satisfied with a hummin' bird."

A Gift

Editor: "You must remember that poetry is a gift."

The Poet: "It is; you can't sell it nowadays."—*Magazine Digest.*

Why Teachers Get Married

Question: "What are glaciers?"

Answer: "Guys that fix windows when they are broken."

Question: "What is a peninsula?"

Answer: "A bird that lives on icebergs."

Question: "Why does a dog hang out its tongue while running?"

Answer: "To balance its tail."

Question: "What is steel wool?"

Answer: "The fleece of a hydraulic ram."—*Two Bells.*

Aha!

On exhibit at the Missouri Historical Society, in St. Louis, is a Mark Twain collection. Among the papers is an envelope addressed to the author's wife and marked: "Opened by mistake to see what was inside.—S. L. C."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Stock Exchange

WE WANTED laughter for everyone, but at a large church party it was difficult to find good games in which people of all ages could participate. Here's one, though, active enough for the liveliest youngster, yet quiet enough for the oldest resident. It is called Stock Exchange.

For approximately 60 guests we typed six songs numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and made 10 copies of each song—short, old-fashioned, familiar songs or amusing parodies. These papers were mixed up and passed out to the group; and at a given signal bedlam started. The idea was for each person to join others having his number as quickly as possible, in order to have time for short rehearsals before singing in the public tournament. And the way it was accomplished was simply for each person to raise his hand high in the air, showing his number by the number of fingers held up, and to shout, loudly and continuously, his number, "One-one-one-one" or "Four-four-four-four," etc.

We allowed only a few minutes for group rehearsals, and then each group sang in turn. The group singing its song in the most dramatic, most clever, or most amusing, manner (judging by the amount of applause) won a large bag of candy.—Erna B. C., Hankow, China.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Highway Politeness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel, Ind.

THEY were an elderly couple, and not accustomed to driving on steep grades, but this, their first car, had tempted them to make a trip through southern Indiana.

All went well until they reached the little town where the hills really began. It had rained hard and the road they had chosen had frequent signs posted "Slippery when wet." They skidded a little and stopped, by mutual consent, to calm themselves. Just then a car drew alongside and a kindly voice said, "Wouldn't you like to use my skid chains? The road gets steeper beyond M——. Let me help you put the chains on, then when you get to F—— (naming their destination) you will be over the steepest, and can return them to me. I will park in front of the general store there." Suiting action to the words, he drove on, and they proceeded comfortably, free to enjoy the beautiful views.

And he was waiting at the general store. They returned the chains gratefully and he went on his way, nameless; but the kindliness and confidence and trust of that utter stranger remained with them.

Quotation For Today

THE future is purchased by the present.—JOHNSON.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Remodeling Children's Togs

A MOTHER who had some ability in remodeling children's clothes, and who realized what a problem it was to get several children ready for school, offered her services by the hour. To those from whom she solicited work she gave an hour of consultation free; and during this time she advised as to what garments were worth remaking, which could be improved by added touches, etc. Her services were so helpful in making children presentable at low cost that many women later hired her to remake adult dresses and suits.—E. H. H., Muncie, Ind.

A Letter

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington

Oct. 15, 1936

The Christian Science Monitor:

There appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor, in a column headed "Vocations," a paragraph sent in by a correspondent in Collingswood, N. J., to the effect that the Government not only sent instructions for mushroom growing but also sent "approved seeds."

It has not been the practice to send out mushroom spawn for many years, and I fear that the appearance of this statement in your paper, which has a widespread circulation, will cause disappointment to people writing here in the belief that they can obtain this material free.

It should also be noted that mushroom growing is not as simple as your correspondent would lead his readers to believe. It is necessary to control temperature, moisture, and other cultural factors. There has been a tendency on the part of certain unscrupulous dealers in mushroom spawn to mislead people in connection with mushroom culture.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) John A. Stevenson
Senior Mycologist in Charge
Mycological Collections.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Third Party in Action*

By LE PELLEY

THIS IS DORIE LEE'S SECOND SPEECH — AND SHE DOES NOT PROMISE ANYTHING
I KNOW IT! SHE JUST SAYS SHE'LL DO HER BEST...
IF SHE WANTS TO INCREASE HER VOTE OF 1, SHE SHOULD THINK UP SOMETHING LIKE MY UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN...
LET'S GO LOOK AT THE CHART — SHE MAY HAVE 10 OR 15 VOTES
URK
SUSIE'S ROOST
Hymie 288
Mamie 200
DORIE LEE 121
127 VOTES.... I AM ASTOUNDED!
WELL..... I EXPECTED SHE'D GET MORE THAN I EXPECTED — BUT I NEVER EXPECTED SHE WOULD GET SO MANY MORE THAN I EXPECTED...

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Stamp Fa*

By THE HAGERS

MY STAMP COLLECTION, I WOULD SAY, IS GROWING BIGGER EVERY DAY.
THE NEW ISSUE
I TRY TO KEEP MY ALBUM NEAT, AND EACH NEW ISSUE TO COMPLETE.
LETTERS
STAMPS
QUACKBURG CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE
COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS APPEAR SO MANY TIMES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR,
MY BUDGET I MUST NOW REVISE TO GET THE POSTAGE-STAMPS I PRIZE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1936 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dictatorships in Accord

A FAÇADE of a house tells little of what goes on in the family living room. The front with which nations seeking co-operation between themselves face the world tends to conceal the partitions in their economic and political policies. These remain to be removed or to have doors cut in them.

To approach the Italo-Reich accord in this way is not to minimize its importance in European developments. It is another of those very effective diplomatic *faits accomplis* that are gradually taking the place of the "open diplomacy" on which postwar and pro-League of Nations statesmen hoped to found peace. But it is significant that it takes the form of a protocol—or preliminary memorandum on which a final treaty might be based—rather than the form of a consummated agreement.

There must be many buts and ifs when two great nations attempt to agree on broad policies, even when the governments share the sentimental attraction which dictatorships may feel for one another. And already it is apparent that on those points where preliminary agreement of purpose has been possible, there is a difference of emphasis as between the two countries. For instance, while the anti-Communist aspects of the agreement are stressed by the German negotiators, Bolshevism and Soviet Russia were not mentioned in Count Ciano's statement on the accord. And both countries obviously are preserving some reservations because of the possibly different paths each might wish to pursue to develop co-operation with other countries.

It should not be forgotten that Italy's falling-in with the currency agreement among Great Britain, France and the United States was something of a blow to Germany, which continues to keep aloof from that attempt to start economic co-operation on a world scale. Italy nevertheless felt it to her interest to align herself in this matter with the great democracies. Moreover, Italy is still intent on furthering political co-operation with Great Britain, as indeed is Germany.

The two most tangible results of the Italo-Reich accord at this moment therefore seem to be Germany's recognition of the Italian Empire of Ethiopia, and some advance toward an arrangement which would remove Italian competition with Germany in regions north of Italy. Naturally, both capitals are taking pains to impress upon other governments that there is nothing to fear from this accord. And it is true that until some such basic economic adjustments as are implied in the tripartite monetary agreement are provided for, the Italo-Reich protocol can hardly cement the dictatorships lastingly despite their immediate common policies on Locarno and League revision.

On the other hand, sound economic adjustments between these two countries, since such arrangements could not remain exclusive of other nations, might improve rather than endanger the condition of Europe.

Why Another Depression?

WITH the confidence of the politico-business forecaster, W. M. Kiplinger, is already preparing American industry for another depression. He and a group of information service editors in Washington represent a new flowering of business prophecy. When most straight business and economic forecasters were largely discredited by their failure to predict the depression, the Washington experts married political prediction to economic. Out of this union, Mr. Kiplinger offered the following disillusionment to a "packed house" at the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

> The trend will continue strongly toward further improvement regardless of the election outcome. . . . It appears that 1938 and 1939 will be "boom years." By then the forces of plentiful and easy credit will have been let loose. We shall then have the fruits of credit expansion or "inflation," which will flow from past government policies. Not even Mr. Landon, not even a policy of governmental economy hereafter, can stop it.
>
> Most thoughtful students of economic trends believe that we shall have another serious depression in 1940 or 1941. They think that with the debts accumulated meanwhile, it is apt to be as bad a depression as that of 1929-32.

The wide currency and credence given to the business letters of Mr. Kiplinger and his colleagues makes this forecast of more than passing importance. When the statements of a number of economists are added, holding that the business cycle has not been conquered, the implied indictment of government and business becomes yet more arresting.

Another depression is not inevitable. We hope that the maladjustments in capitalism can be curbed, and the system progressively stabilized. Already some reforms looking to this end have been made law. Others have been advanced in the course of the election campaign. Depressions are man-made and men don't have to make them. While neither business nor government, candidates nor public, have yet come to see the business cycle as an unnecessary phenomenon, requiring well integrated correction and management by business or government, that perception is dawning.

NOW THAT Chicago has constructed a practice field for would-be automobile drivers, it may be in order to propose a practice field for pedestrians.

Hiding Facts on Hidden Taxes

THE important thing to bear in mind in the debate on hidden taxes is that both the main presidential candidates are against them. This may represent a great improvement in the general attitude toward taxation.

During the depression, the tax collector turned increasingly toward taxes which are hidden from the consumer. He laid more levies on commodities. Of course, the tax collector had to turn somewhere. His bills were mounting and his revenue was shrinking. To say the least, however, a sales tax on necessities is a way of asking the poor to sustain the poor.

Mainly the sales taxes are collected in behalf of the states. Prior to 1929, only one state, West Virginia, imposed a sales tax, and only one or two states permitted local bodies to impose such taxes. Now imposts on sales are effective in one form or other in 23 states. They account for one fifth of the revenues in states applying them. President Roosevelt at Worcester touched upon state responsibility in this matter. It was a needed warning. But with most of the spending being done by Washington, there is special need for bringing federal taxes out of concealment. Grab-bag tendencies by both parties will lessen when the people find they are paying for their "prizes."

The argument as to which party is more responsible for hidden taxation in the federal system is, likewise, an argument "about it and about." In the last fiscal year the ratio of revenue collected by hidden taxes to total taxes was 53 per cent.

Let us look at the items in detail. During the twelve months the Government collected $3,900,000,000 in taxes of all kinds. The sum was distributed as follows:

> Direct personal and corporate income taxes, 37 per cent;
> Estate and gift taxes, also directly imposed, 10 per cent;
> Liquor taxes, 13 per cent;
> Tobacco taxes, 13 per cent;
> Customs duties, 10 per cent;
> "Nuisance" taxes on manufactured products, 10 per cent;
> Stamp taxes, 2 per cent;
> Miscellaneous sources, 5 per cent.

These taxes are all hidden except for income and estate taxes. Notice the importance of liquor and tobacco taxes. Without the former, which was a Roosevelt idea, but would not be abandoned now, the ratio of hidden to total tax collections would be 40 per cent.

So that a mere statement that in the last fiscal year the Roosevelt Administration collected 53 per cent of its revenue in hidden taxation is not in itself very illuminating.

And it is not fair to set up the 1932 Republican record against the 1935 Democratic record. In 1932 the proportion of hidden taxes to total taxes stood at 41 per cent. It was in that tax-hunting year, however, that the Federal Government became infected with sales taxing. It imposed levies upon a long list of manufactured products—tires, radio sets, automobiles, refrigerators, and so forth. But they did not come into effect till 1933. And in the final Republican fiscal year, ended on June 30, 1933, the ratio of hidden to total tax collections stood at 58.2 per cent.

To contrast the record on hidden taxes between Republicans and Democrats is a footless effort. All alike have been bemused by hidden taxation because the very hidden nature of the taxation would not make their constituents squawk. What is more to the point is that both the President and Governor Landon appear convinced that the United States should now turn over a new leaf in taxation.

The simplest way to do this is to broaden the base of the income tax as Senator La Follette has proposed. This would not tax the "little man" more than he is now paying in hidden taxes. But it would help him to see what he is paying. We have yet to hear of either presidential candidate making the leaf-turning definite by advocating specific measures for bringing taxes into the open. On this question, then, the voter must be guided by his own judgment as to which candidate and party would be most courageous in taxing the people.

Serving Our Servants

IN WATFORD, England, one of those farms has been built where each cow has a cork bed, and a water tap that she learns to turn on with her nose. This is a great addition to the comfort of my lady's byre; and if any frown upon these amenities as needlessly luxurious, it must be pointed out that nothing more than justice is being done. Without our domestic animals the advance to civilization would have been greatly delayed.

We are, in all earnestness, under an obligation that it is difficult to repay. The kindness that we show to them receives, if it does not always demand, a "quid pro quo." Only with the wild creatures are we in a position to display a certain amount of altruism—as in the case of those swallows, weatherbound and unable to migrate, that this fall were carried to their objective at Venice by airplane. They, indeed, were assisted by man upon their lawful occasions, and nothing was asked of them in return.

Reservations and bird sanctuaries are other examples that betoken the growing care of man for the wild things: it is probable that we can improve the lot of their tame brethren even beyond the provision of cork beds; and especially in that period of their lives when they are no longer capable of serving us.

The Voter Takes the Platform

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Oklahoma Poll

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There have been political interviews a-plenty of men of high estate, and I thought it might be interesting to step down among the men of small means and observe their attitude toward the leaders in the presidential campaign. The people here reported are small business people, with the exception of the oil producer:

SAM RAWLINS, FURNITURE DEALER—"The difference between the New Deal and the old is the difference between business being in the red as it was prior to 1933 and being in the black as it is now and on the upgrade. People are paying bills now that they contracted prior to the depression. The New Deal gave them an opportunity to earn the money to do this."

A. C. SIES, MACHINIST—"I am convinced that conditions under the New Deal are better than they were before President Roosevelt laid hands on conditions and did something tangible for the country. My business is on the upgrade and was very satisfactory in 1935. When I recall conditions existing prior to 1933 I am perfectly willing to let the present Administration continue."

J. D. GARRETT, BOOKKEEPER—"I am in favor of Landon because I favor Republican form of government, do not favor bureaucracy, class legislation, and regimentation. Under the Social Security Act one will be required to go to the post office to register. It all looks socialistic to me."

BOB SURBER, FARMER-RANCHMAN—"It doesn't require remarkable intelligence to point the difference in economic conditions now and what they were in 1929 to 1933. I shipped many carloads of hogs to market during that period that netted me less than $400. I can ship half that number by truck today and return with $1000. As for taxes that many are moaning about, it is easier to pay taxes now."

EDGAR POE, OPERATOR OF SMALL GROCERY STORE—"I was a Hoover voter in 1928 and have been classed as a Republican. When Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated I was a job hunter. Under his Administration there has been a complete revolution in business. Persons I contact do not feel or talk as they did and all is for the better. The laboring man will be better cared for under Roosevelt and so will the small merchant. The country was in need of distribution and Roosevelt gave it to us. The Republican party offers no constructive program; it offers only criticism. No person is in favor of every feature of the New Deal but it opens up wide opportunities and will be refined from time to time. In my opinion public employment will be a permanent feature of the Government and it will all be put under civil service."

JOEL BUCHANAN, INSURANCE—"I sold over $200,000 worth of life insurance in 1934. I don't like to recall what my business was in the years preceding 1933. I recently returned from a national convention of life insurance men and I failed to hear a single discordant note, although I know many of those in attendance were members of the Republican party. From their optimistic attitude I was convinced they were not afraid of the Administration's New Deal policy."

W. M. BROWN, EMPLOYED IN RETAIL ICE BUSINESS AT FAIRFAX, OKLAHOMA—"Franklin Roosevelt is the only man since Theodore Roosevelt who has given labor a break. The legislation he has fostered has been needed for years. The securities exchange law, the bank deposit guaranty law are two fine pieces of legislation that endear Roosevelt to the people. Soup lines are broken down, the attitude of the people has undergone a complete change, and confidence has been restored. Your banker will make you a loan now and I cannot see any reason why I should not stay in there for Roosevelt."

R. A. VICK, BARBER—"In the last Republican Administration we were sitting on a powder keg, the explosion might have come at any time. Roosevelt brought relief. I am where I mix with the common crowd of men every day and I know what a change has come to the country. Business is going forward, banks are safe, men do not fear the loss of their investments in life insurance. I do not want to see the country choose a new leader at this time."

F. W. MERRICK, OIL PRODUCER—"I am opposed to the principle of old-age pensions; it is the business of every man to provide a competency for old age and it is not the business of the Government to do it for him. For this and other reasons I am going to cast my ballot for Mr. Landon. I have always believed in a high tariff. We cannot pay labor $4 to $8 a day and compete with prices paid for foreign labor. Landon, as I see him, is sound in his planning. I was never satisfied with the repudiation of the gold clause in bonds. The canceling of the mail contracts was a bad blunder. The Government has gone into too many enterprises that belong to private individuals. I am bitterly opposed to the taking of corporation reserves. Without a reserve I could not have expanded my business and could not have used so much labor. I like what has been done about banking, and Mr. Ickes is sound in what he has done for the oil industry."

JOHN F. EASLEY

Ardmore, Oklahoma.

A "Planned Social Order"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Letters published recently on the editorial page of The Christian Science Monitor, telling why citizens were voting either for Roosevelt or for Landon, interested we greatly. I am impelled to write giving my reasons for voting for Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.

First of all, I wish to emphasize the fact that my standpoint is democratic. I consider the Bill of Rights and Magna Carta as the cornerstone of genuine democracy. My parents were both English; one of them belonged to a family of old English stock. Today the members of our household are quite conservative.

What led me to accept the Socialist philosophy?

I looked into our present economic system. Several facts challenged thought:

Statistics show that fewer than 5 per cent of our total population control more than 75 per cent of the sources of production. Is this in harmony with the principles of democracy?

I turned to Socialism. What did I find?

The Socialist program makes definite demands: First, it demands a democratically elected President, with a Congress not of politicians representing small special groups, but a Congress of representatives from every trade and profession, often experts in economic and social matters. It requires a program of social security legislation; child labor legislation; minimum wage and shorter hours; it is interested in consumers' co-operatives; in labor-saving devices to make a better world for all workers; in short, in the development of humanity, not of profits for the few.

If this Administration which puts the human equation first should come in, would men become honest overnight? Generous? Public spirited? No. But when competition, the driving force of fear of poverty, the greed of monopoly, are removed, a new basis of economic brotherhood, of cultural brotherhood will surely, if slowly, come to pass. This establishing of an economic, planned social order is a task calling for all the consecration, originality, intelligence and wisdom of men, united on a basis of co-operation.

Brooklyn, N. Y. HELEN L. SEELMAN

American System vs. Dictatorship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A dictatorship such as that of Hitler or Mussolini is based in large measure upon the idea that the people themselves are not to be trusted to do their own thinking and that Hitler or Mussolini must therefore do their thinking for them. The national planning and regimentation theories of Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal are apparently founded on a similar principle, namely, that someone at the top must do the national planning or thinking for the people.

Men cannot be regimented into the Kingdom of Heaven, as salvation has always been and continues to be an individual problem. Strange as it may seem, however, many of the persons who no doubt would agree with that statement when applying it in a purely religious sense, are strong believers in national planning, regimentation and collectivism when it comes to working out the salvation of the people in what they consider worldly affairs. The American Constitution is the greatest bulwark of the idea that since a nation is made up of individuals that nation's salvation is best worked out by each individual having the utmost freedom of individual thought and action, subject only to such restrictions of law as those individuals acting together wish to place upon themselves.

Under the American system the Congress, the Supreme Court and the President are only representatives of the people and not their rulers. They are simply the functionaries authorized by the people to perform certain duties for them. The President's job is that of Executive, that is, one who is supposed to execute or carry out the people's will. He was never intended to be a national planner, nor a dictator in any sense of the word.

The American system may not seem so efficient as the regimentation system, and we may have some "economic royalists" and "princes of privilege" to contend with along the way, just as we have gangsters and lawbreakers generally. These, however, are simply unfortunate examples of the wrong thinking of certain individuals and will eventually be largely eliminated, but they do not furnish sufficient excuse for doing away with our whole system of individual freedom.

Chicago, Ill. RAYMOND WAITE

Progress and the Constitution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent book by Prof. Fred Rodell of Yale entitled, "Fifty-Five Men; The Story of the American Constitution," the author quotes the following letter written by President Thomas Jefferson, who is referred to in the Encyclopedia Britannica as the most conspicuous apostle of democracy in America:

> Some men look at constitutions with sanctimonious reverence, and deem them like the Ark of the Covenant—too sacred to be touched. They ascribe to the men of a preceding age wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did to be beyond amendment.
>
> I knew that age well; I belonged to it. It deserved well of its country. It was very like the present, but without the experience of the present; and forty years of experience in government is worth a century of book reading; and this they would say themselves were they to rise from the dead.

Writers on sociology affirm that 70 to 150 years ago there were almost no unemployed and the word "tramp" was not known. How, then, could one expect a Constitution, even though it might have been serviceable in its day, to be suited to our times with the appalling numbers of unemployed due to our vast mechanized industrialized set-up, to say nothing of numerous other changing elements? Special privilege probably reached its height when Rome had 60,000,000 slaves, but such a state could not endure, and we might as well try to sweep back the irresistible ocean tide as to attempt to stay the operation of the inexorable law of progress.

Spokane, Wash. O. E. BROOKOVER

North . . South . . East . . West

A Strawless Straw Ballot

By Frank L. Perrin

MORE and more the conviction is impressed that even the most punctilious and discerning of the fact-finding statisticians who attempt to analyze the returns compiled from so-called straw ballots in the presidential campaign are able to get just about any answer they seek or desire. I am persuaded to believe that no reasonably accurate estimate of the result, even only a week in advance of the election, can be made. Unexpressed and unascertainable is the voting strength of millions of American men and women who reveal no former preferences, no present-day determination, no information whatever that might indicate a trend which, in the final analysis—the counting of votes cast—will certainly determine the result.

It is interesting, therefore, in endeavoring to estimate the visible indication of trends that must be admitted to be unmistakable, to compare undisputed popular manifestations today with those observable six months or a year ago. Any politician, forecaster or tabulator who, say in November, 1935, might have displayed the temerity to suggest the possibility of the defeat of the New Deal candidates in 1936 would have been ridiculed. Actually, no such possibility was indicated. At the time of my first conference with Governor Landon in November last, the possibility of his election, even if he could be nominated, was not seriously considered. Little more was indicated than the wisdom of his making a trial run or "workout" in preparation for a winning race in 1940.

* * *

But many things have happened in these twelve months. Perhaps the most significant development has been the emergence of the rival candidate himself from the seclusion of a "typical prairie state," already admittedly equipped to assume the larger responsibilities awaiting an occupant of the White House. He has been revealed to his countrymen not as a superman or a political conjurer and worker of economic magic, but as a man of the people who knows the ways of the people, who respects their honesty and who refuses to inspire in them vain hopes of profiting from their own economic indiscretions.

It is not unreasonable to suspect that this estimate quite generally gained of the Republican nominee is only inadequately expressed in the results of straw-ballot polls already tabulated or to be tabulated before November 3. The impact of his increasing popularity and growing strength cannot thus be accurately or fully manifested. If it actually proves sufficient to reverse the sweeping verdicts of 1932 and 1934 it must, it seems to me, find its expression in the decisions already made, quietly and perhaps secretly, by a majority of those voters who, silent in recent years, have enrolled themselves this year and assumed the responsibilities which they no longer dare or care to escape or delegate to their neighbors.

* * *

Analyzing this strawless straw ballot, and doing so by applying the possibly uncertain and unproved processes of so-called expert analyses, it seems reasonable to assume that these newly aroused voters have, as an actuating and compelling motive, some definite purpose to be accomplished or goal to be reached. Thus it is logical to argue and reasonable to assume that they do not seek merely to assure the maintenance of the status quo in politics and in government. This, only a few months ago, might have been confidently assured. There were enough New Deal officials, appointees, dependents and beneficiaries, together with the faithful of the submerged Democratic party, to assure a continuance of the existing political alignment.

Thus it is not difficult, or at all unreasonable, to assume that this unusual and unpredicted increase in the registered vote, everywhere except perhaps in the deep South, forecasts a determined and possibly overpowering and overwhelming protest against the New Deal and its policies and administrators. Those Americans, men and women, who are satisfied with things as they are and who desire only to continue an established regime, do not often arouse themselves or enlist, as they are enlisted today. They leave well enough alone.

But when they are awakened to the realization of what they regard, reasonably or unreasonably, as a present or imminent danger, a threat menacing their own liberties, their own institutions, their right of choice, their future welfare as citizens, they come forward prepared for action. It is those thus awakened and actuated who must be reckoned with by the statistical experts and by those whose support and vote of confidence the winning candidate must deserve and receive.

The Wide Horizon

The American People's Economy

By John Firman Coar

IN 1906, Elihu Root pointed out that "we are surging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of state lines and the decrease of state power as compared with national power." He urged forcibly that the lack of proper co-ordination of their several powers by the states was responsible for an alarming centralization of controls in the National Government, and declared:

> The instinct for self-government among the people of the United States is too strong to permit them long to respect anyone's power which he fails to exercise. The governmental control which they deem just and necessary they will have . . . and if the states fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest power where it will be exercised—in the National Government.

Today few will contend that Mr. Root was an alarmist. Little progress has been made in the direction he deemed wise, and the centralization of powers in the Federal Government (to which Mr. Root significantly referred as "the National Government") has continued at an ever more rapid rate, especially since the depression set in. Thirty years ago a serious effort to co-ordinate the powers of the several states through regional pacts or through a House of Governors might have shown beneficial results, and even today it would be helpful. But meanwhile the tendency deplored by Mr. Root has become an established policy.

* * *

Now, in so far as this policy may indicate that we begin to recognize a vital difference between political and economic society, we shall not discard it, for Americans have never been inclined to set the clock back.

Business and social life are no longer what they were when the doctrine of local self-government and states' rights provided us with more or less adequate controls. Theory or no theory, the doctrine no longer suffices. Economic activities the world over now far outrange political jurisdictions. They are also carried on less by individual than by collective enterprise. In the course of this evolution the normal co-ordination of economic energies has been impeded, if not distorted, by unco-ordinated and often conflicting controls, and the resulting economic maladjustments now appear to be the sources of agricultural and industrial stagnation, of famine and drought, of social unrest and wars.

Once more Europe is confronted with the tragic logic of totalitarianism, and once more the tragic attempt is made to restore economic orderliness through the omnipotent state. We, too, in the United States have flirted (by no means only recently, as our protectionist tariff policy amply demonstrates) with that fatal notion. But we have been saved from embracing it by the courageous wisdom of our forefathers. They broke with Europe's tragic tradition; limited the authority of the state; and exempted from its control America's intellectual and spiritual life.

Had they been able to foresee the extraordinary development of our economic life, they would have safeguarded, also, an American's economic freedom by laying down a fundamental law for economic society. For they were persuaded that the fundamental law of our politico-civic society (the Constitution) could not alone support the American community that was to be, and they not only provided for the amending of this law in compliance with future politico-civic needs, but stipulated (Amendment X) that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or *to the people.*"

* * *

Having cut loose from the totalitarian philosophy, we cannot turn over consistently the ordering of this household to the citizenry or its government; and having established politico-civic self-government on the representative principle and representation on the basis of *geographical* groupings, we can with even less consistency turn over the task which is ours as a people to local, state, and federal governments. True, we may revert to a discarded philosophy, close our eyes to its historic and contemporary tragedies, and try to quiet the still, small voice within by pleading self-preservation and humanitarian motives.

Self-preservation and humanitarian motives are, indeed, authoritative, but instead of calling for the sacrifice of a principle that gave us the Constitution and that has been, for a century and a half, something more than a philosophical concept, they call for a broader and finer application of it. Should it be a startling suggestion that Americans, at least, can transform a haphazard economy into a purposeful economy? That they, at least, can translate the *organic* law of their economic community, which is free enterprise, into the *fundamental* law of their national economy?

We fear regimentation. Our forefathers, too, feared it. Yet, if they could discover the way to politico-civic freedom, shall we hesitate to blaze the way to economic liberty? Surmounting obstacles relatively as great as ours, they constituted their politico-civic household. Ours is the job to constitute our economic household in harmony with our politico-civic household, but also in harmony with the organic law of the former household.

[First of Two Articles]